PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,317.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M. 1908.				
25th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5884	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6523
15th "	ORIENTAL	5884		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6071		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9491
28th "	PERSIA	7803		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10309		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7534	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5884	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5884	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	30th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitt	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
RIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	..	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	..	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASARI MARU	..	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	..	K. Kori	23rd June	8th July.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	..	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	22nd July	8th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Havart Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B, G." care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 27th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 23rd Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 24th Jan.	7 a.m.	(Direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Jan., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,556 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA" 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 1st Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	A. Bilaffer	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	C. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
† ISTOK	2891	M. Tiene	27th Jan. 1908
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7398	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5590	A. Belnavi	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3369	31st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	5124	29th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	5124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 6 6
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempt from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,229,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld.,"

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.

Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees,
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Tampin (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GRIG, Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritzer	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Surrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Ilya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Negasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd January to 8th February, 1908, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 27th January, 1908, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Bombay Time, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1908, for the SUPPLY of articles required for the feed of animals, etc., in the Victoria Gardens, as mentioned below from the 1st March, 1908, to the 28th February, 1909.

(a) Supply of Beef, Mutton, etc.
(b) Supply of miscellaneous bazar articles.

Forms of Tenders, contract, etc., can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Hundred. And the successful tenderer in each case will have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees One Hundred will make up the amount of the whole deposit, equal to ten per cent of the contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. D. MAHALUXMIWALLA,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

VICTORIA GARDENS' OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1908.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY,

No. 49 OF 1908.

Re FAZAL ALIDINA, who lately carried on business with RASHID ALIDINA RAHIMTULLA ALIDINA and ABDULA RASHID, under the firm and style of RASHID ALIDINA and Co., at Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion and Calcutta; an adjudged, Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed FAZAL ALIDINA, has been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. IX of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1908.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1908-09 of UNSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS accumulated in the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore. Quotations (Price per lb Ex godown) will be received up to the 3rd February, 1908. The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Supdt., Army Clothing Factory.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS FOR ARTHOTHAYA PUNNIYAKALAM FEAST AT DANUSHKOTI IN THE ISLAND OF RAMESWARAM, ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

CHEAP 2nd and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued at all Stations on the South Indian Railway, 75 miles and more distant from Rameswaram at single fare and one half for the double journey to Rameswaram for Passengers visiting Danushkoti in the Island of Rameswaram during the Arthothaya Punniyakalam Feast to be held on 2nd February, 1908.

The Return Tickets at reduced fares will be issued from 20th January, 1908 to 1st February, 1908 (both days inclusive) and will be available for return journey up to and inclusive of 15th February, 1908.

If used for the Return Journey after the 15th February, 1908, the difference between the reduced and Ordinary Fares will be levied.

Reserved accommodation will not be provided for concession ticket holders.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Broken off. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.
The Chain Invisible. By Ranger Gull.
Through the Magic Door. By A. Conan Doyle.
Pigskin and Petticoat. By Helen Mathers.
The Inevitable Law. By F. E. Penny.
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Mafoota. By Dolf Wyllarde.
The Woman in the Way. By Wm. Le Queux.
The Jester's Window. By Keble Howard.
The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Convert. By Elizabeth Robins.
The Plains of Silence. By B. and C. Askew.
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Performance at 4 Sharp.

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AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
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Prizes will be given for the most original costumes 4 for Ladies and 4 for Gentleman.
Cards with names, and costumes should be handed in at Entrance Gate,
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Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every packet, by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 12
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes' (9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 42
Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JAMES AND CO.'S
RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Collieries.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offcg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO.,
COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

ECZEMA BEGAN IN FROST-CHAP

Itching, Bleeding Humour Spread Over Child's Limbs—Different Ointments Brought No Relief—Grew Steadily Worse—Could Not Go to School for Two Months.

AWFUL DISEASE WAS CURED BY CUTICURA

"About December of last year, my little girl, age five years, had red, itching places under her knees, right in the bend of the legs, which we thought was chaps caused by the frost. The disease spread up both legs and then into her arms. They used to irritate and bleed. We had to keep her away from school two months. We then took her to a doctor who said it was a bad case of eczema. He gave me different sorts of ointments and lint to bind them up with but it did no good and it kept getting worse. I read of the wonderful Cuticura Remedies and thought I would like to give them a trial, which I am pleased to think I did. I sent for the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and after using them the second or third time, they gave her great relief, and after using the complete set, she seemed completely cured, I am thankful to say, and I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I know suffering from such an awful disease as my girl did for five months. Arthur Gentry, Clacton Road, St. Osyth, Essex, July 7, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

CUTICURA CURED
Pimples on Back and Chest.

"About fifteen months ago I noticed a patch of small pimples on my chest which gradually spread over the chest and back. I tried several remedies but none seemed to do me much good. At last I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies with the result that a single set effected a complete cure. My skin is quite clear and white with no sign of anything having been there. Miss Eva King, St. Pancras Schools, Kings Langley, Herts., May 16 and 18, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2 4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

THE
Bombay Gazette.
PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

VARIETY IN BREAD

Just think of
Cottage Loaf
Pan Bread
Milk Bread
Spiced Bread
Paisley Rolls
Milk Bread Twists
Little Dinner Loaves

All so easily made with

'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK).

¶ This sure raising powder is used mixed one part with about eight parts of ordinary flour.

¶ It is more reliable than yeast and baking powder and much simpler to use.

¶ Recipes in each tin for above bread, and many cakes, scones, etc.

"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar, Bombay.

BONAFIDE BARGAINS
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
Up to 31st JANUARY, 1908.
BEST ENGLISH MADE FLANNELS, latest Pattern.
GENT'S COMPLETE SUIT for Rs. 19 only,
Well Worth Rs. 30.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Immoveable Properties, Life Policy, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

CROWDER'S
RELIANCE BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
18-ply, 400 lbs. pressure.
Sizes:—2", 2½", 3".

BEST AND CHEAPEST
Obtainable only from
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc, Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715 care of "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTTERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Hidderpore, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 22
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SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Boat Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-6

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First insertion	Rs. 0-2 Per Inch.
Second do.	" 0-2 do. do.
Third do.	" 0-2 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 0-1 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 0-1 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 0-6 do. do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wanderer, 2,666 tons Captain W. N. Neilson will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3,409, tons, Captain G Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steamer Norfolk, 2,503 tons, Captain J H Bovey arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Caleoto 2,845 tons Captain G. B. Schiaffino, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain J. T. Hirst. will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la ciotat 3,557 tons, Captain Barillon, will said to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 20th January, via coast ports with a general cargo and two cabin and 345 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1,864 tons, Captain H Misohekeen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar via Marmugoa, with a general cargo, and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 22.

Bahadur ..... 2936 Cribbin ..... T M & Co
Barenfels ..... 3466 Engelage ..... Glade & Co
Baron Fairlie .. 2326 Farfor ..... K Nixon & Co
Baron Ribon .... 2398 Parker ..... K Nixon & Co
Candleshoe ..... 2466 Hall ..... W & A Grah m & Co
Dumra ..... 762 Hirst ..... M M & Co
Foyle ..... 2680 Welsh ..... T Morrison & Co
Goalpara ..... 1358 Morrison ..... M M & Co
Horlech ..... 2224 Gill ..... Standard Oil Co
Ipswich ..... 515 Pelling ..... Shah S N Co
Investigator ..... S Mazmoojee & Co
Kirklee ..... 2573 Watson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Kaiser ..... 1714 Hoblt ..... A Strandes
Kanzler ..... 1864 Michiken ..... A Strandes
Malta ..... 2965 Peters ..... N F ..... P & O S N Co
Maragon ..... 3279 Hodgson ..... Repairing ... M M & Co
Madura ..... 1973 Ribon ..... M M and Co
Majidi ..... 1820 Coates ... Mauritius, 18-1-08 B & P S N Co
Newdisera ..... 1961 Mantle ..... M M & Co
Norfolk ..... 2503 Bovey ..... A Strandes
Obra ..... 3521 Commack ..... M M & Co
Onda ..... 3409 Shepherd ..... M M & Co
Rydal Hall ..... 139 Fraser ..... K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ..... 2 55 Grant ..... Shah N N Co
Toile ..... 2880 Wa se ..... K Nixon & Co
Ville de la Ciotat 3557 Barillon ..... M Mari times & Co
Warrior ..... 2394 Tindale ..... Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdonald.	3137	Hayward	C'gong	22-1	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macleohan's	68	Gray	Chits'gong	29-1	F Muir & Co
C & R Singapore	2735	Taylor	Antwerp	25-1	W & A G & Co
D & E Wanderer	2960	Neilson	Rangoon	23-1	K Nixon & Co
F Colaba	3867	Robertson	Antwerp	23-1	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Go o	Straon	23-1	B & P S N Co
H Reichstag	2989	Thie	Chur	24-1	A Strandes
K Colmeo	3833	Brraton	Hull	30-1	F Muir & Co
L Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F	Bo S N Co
M Mozaffari	1387	M lony	R S Ports	27-1	H & P S N Co
N Socotra	2795	Hutchins	Philadelphia	29-1	A Willis
N Bucorna	2595	Hutchison	Philadelphia	24-1	W & G &Co
O Bardistan	2501	Davis	Le'th	20-1	M M & Co
P Liebenfels	2857	Wittenburg	K'chi	31-1	Glade & Co
Q Umsinga	1895	Muller	Hull	25-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Clan Gordon... 2226 Pagesn ..... Dunkirk ..... 31-1 F Muir & Co
6 Colmbo ..... 2946 Schieffino ... Calcutta 22-1 S t Italians
7 Gutenfels ..... 3551 Dittrichen ... Hamburg ..31-1 Glade & Co
8 Africa ..... 2585 Bilaffer ..... Trieste ..... 1-2 E Soarpa
10 & 11 Delta ..... 4779 Daniel ..... Shanghai ..... 29-1 P & O Co
12 Egypt ..... 4178 Summers ... London ..... 1-2 P & O Co
15 Riojun Maru 2979 Irisawa ..... Kobe ..... 29-1 N Y Kaisha
16 Zoroaster ..... 2375 Kwan ... Liverpool ..... 25-1 K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Caledonia ..... 3593 Tocgie' ..... London ..... 8-2 P & O Co
Saravati ..... 443 Ahmed ..... Mangalore ..... 24-1 B o S N Co
Mahaudi ..... 947 Ahmed ..... M'Ports ..... 23-1 B o S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa ..... 941 Rothwell ..... K'chi ..... 24-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
22	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 20
	Onda s	Shepherd	Rangoon, Jan 8
	Norfolk s	Bovey	Calcutta, Jan 10
	Kanzler s	Michaelsen	Zanzibar
	Rio Sado (Port Gun Boat)	Lafarte	Goa, Jan 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
22	Clan Macdonald s	Hayward	Chittagon
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai
	Caleoto s	Schiaffino	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Colaba, Robertson, for Antwerp.
" Ville de la Ciotat, Barillon, for Marseilles.
" Dumra, Hirst for Persian Gulf.
" Wanderer Nelson, for Rangoon,

The steamer Oriental entered for loading yesterday for Aden &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
17	Dufferin	Colombo
18	Clan Cumming	Liverpool
20	Nawab	Bombay
20	Dunera	London
77	Lindula	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroster s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co : 1,164 cwts myrabollams E Comersey.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co ; 375 cwts Myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 1 bale skins, H N and H Esau ; 4 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons.
Singapore s—4 bales cotton, P Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville le da Ciotat s—2 bales twist, S Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zoroster s—2,001 cwts gengellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Umsinga s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co; 975 cwts cottonseed, P Soorji and Co; 350 cwts cottonseed, Prasji Soorji and Co.
Colenzo s—1,000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co; 550 cwts myrabollams, E Comersey.

FOR BOSTON.

Colenzo s—2 bales carpet, Finlay Muer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Gordon s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Dewadker and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiro.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Colenzo s—25 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 4 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore. s—18 bales hemp, E Comersey, 50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co ; 24 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn ; 27 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 110 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gutenfels s—137 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 52 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 142 bales hemp. H Govindji ; 10 bales twist F F Campbell and Co ; 16 bales twist Alois Scheveiger and Co ; 64 bales twist H M Mehta and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 98 bales twist Alois Scheveiger and Co ; 784 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales twist, M Sampat.

FOR CONSTANZA.

Africa s—1,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madowji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 28 bales hemp E Comersey.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—1,000 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Africa s—10 bales twist, Alois Scheveiger and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—15 bales twist, Alois Scheveiger and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Africa s—41 bales twist Alois Scheveiger and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels s—200 tons oldiron, S C Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Riojun Maru s—200 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co ; 1,650 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Riojun Maru—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,450 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 21.] [BOMBAY, *January* 22.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
½ per cent.	Consols ...	84 3/8	3/16	
½ do.	Rentes ...	95 1/2		un chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		un chgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		25 9/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 3/4		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	55 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·17		un chgd
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·49 1/4	1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4 86 3/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		5		since 16inst
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7/8		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 5/8		5/8
Do	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills' ...	4 5/8		un chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3 1/4		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 3/4		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Quiet.
Futures ... ...Easier.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Firm.
Total Sales 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500
Imports 51.000
Mid-Americans ... ...6·63+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...9·11 16unchg

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·08 —09	6·08 —09	6·08 —09	6·08 —09	6·08 —09
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·06 —09	6·05 —09	5·81 —09	5·75 —09	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 47,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 65,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·90—15 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·38—25 } Declined owing to bulls unloading and to disappointing attitude of spinners.

Do. do. May 11·44—19

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 1/8 unchgd
Futures—Month of March 11·62—13
Do. do. May 11·62—13
Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F—37 1/2 June-July —London—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 56—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Yellow Cownpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship, 55 1/4 Apl-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52½ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Havre—Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/16 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 2d. Sellers.

Arrivals :—

"Koerber."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
10 Boxes Sov ...	Rs. 7,50,000	Melbourne	Ville-de-la Ciotat	Comptoir National Hongkong Bank
5 Cases Rs....	20,000	Bnalire ...	Goalpara..	
2 Bundles Sov..	165	Busreh..	Dumra ..	E Ebrahim
Rupees ..	3,740			
1 Box Rupees...	2,000	Muscat ..	Dumra ..	S Ebrahim
14 Packages Rs..	27,800	Bahrein ..	Madura...	Sundry Importers

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. | 22ND JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The tone of the market has been firmer to-day. At opening all Banks offered to sell at 1s. 3 29 32d. T. T. at which there was no enquiry. Subsequent y several Banks became sellers at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. ready, and afterwards for the week, at which some lots were placed. There were only one or two buyers of Credits at 1s. 4 5/32d. 3 months' sight but the rate soon went off. The general rate eventually became 1s. 4 3/16d. 3 months' sight at which business was done. The Banks closed early pending the result of the Council Bill allotment. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.	to 15/16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15/16d.	to 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5/32d	to 3/16d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 11/32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—France	168 1/3	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	123 3/4	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	149 1/2	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	188	

Government Paper.

The market opened steady to-day at 97 7-8 ready and 97 15-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged. A fair business is reported but operations are difficult owing to the stringency in the money market. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 11-16 for cash and 96 1-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs	95·14
1st Settlement...	"	95·15

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 lower at 25-916 ready and 25 34 for delivery forward in a two months. The New York rate was also down 1-8 at 55 1-2. The local market was also quiet and rates close 1-4 down at 65 13-16 *ex* duty for ready. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	65	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Notwithstanding the drop in the Home markets there is little change to report locally. Prices are a trifle easier for some descriptions, while others are steady. The usual settlement business is proceeding, and deliveries are being completed ; but D/Os for fully good Bengals are scarce, and the price is well maintained.

There is a fair demand for ready cotton by shippers, but mills are not keen buyers.

The market closes steady at the following rates :—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	268 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamptl ...	283/4	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	287	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	223/4	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	233/4	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	208	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ..	200/1	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	204	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	197/8	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	193	"
Good Westerns ...	241	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 9,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
6·03 —02	6·06 —02	6·07 —02	6·06 —02	6·06 —02
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
6·03 —03	6·00 —03	5·88 —02	5·72 —02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier with a better demand and we quote as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 15 0 B. T,
Apl.-May ... ... " 8 8 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firmer with business doing at the following rates :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ... Rs. 9 6 0 R.T.
Yellow Guzerat ... ... " 9 12 6 B.T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is slightly easier and there is little enquiry. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 58 8 0
" " 75 p.c. ... ... " 57 0 0
White Havre... ... ... " 58 8 0
Black Kutui ... ... " 51 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ... " 61 8 0

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 11 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 34 0 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 6 0

Tone—Firmer.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 1 6 R.T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	3,340	X. D.
India	58	C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	52	C. D.

Mills :—

Century	1,850
David	396½
Kohinoor	740 Marchi.
Maneckji Petit	3,215 Feb.
Standard	1,180 March.

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua manganese Prem. ...	3
The Bombay Electric Supply and Tram Pref.	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	255
Colaba Land and Mill	1,035
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	45
Treacher and Co.	625

Railways :—

Tapti Valley 130

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,342	bales
Wheat	6,704	cwts.
Linseed	27	"
Rapeseed	87	"
Gingellyseed	3,710	"
Poppyseed	60	"
Groundnuts	1,918	"
Castorseed	4,114	"
Rice	3,798	"
Myrabollams	16,705	"
Cottonseed	24,171	"
Mowraseed	313	"
Gram	188	"
Joowar	3,248	"
Maize	2	"

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 22.

Freights.—The market shews no signs of improvement and remains in the same lifeless condition as last week.

Engagements.—The Ellerman Line, Marseilles, Liverpool February, 3,000, tons is quoted at 9s. ; the Hansa Line, Hamburg, January, 500 tons at 11s. Chugondas, Antwerp, February, 275 tons at 10s. March 400 tons at 10s. 6d.

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, JANUARY 22.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 7 9	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 11 3	£0 12 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 12 6	£0 13 0
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 10 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 6 9	£0 8 6
Huttl	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 5 0	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New ..	8s.	8s.	£0 0 7	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 1 3	£5 3 9
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 0	£1 3 0
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 11 6	£0 12 6
Road Block	£1	£1	nominal	nominal
Sangli Mines Ld....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
Topaldodi	£1	15s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6

A TYPICAL naval wedding has just taken place at Dover, when First Class Petty Officer Kirk, chief stoker on board His Majesty's ship Majestic, was married. When the happy couple left the church, they entered a carriage which had the paying-off pennant flying forard and the naval ensign flying aft. The horses had been dispensed with, and drag ropes were hitched on to the carriage, the sailor and his bride being dragged around the town by nearly fifty blue jackets, under the command of a petty officer, the incident creating the greatest interest among the large crowd of spectators who assembled to witness the affair.

"THE League to Respect Women" has been formed in France, the "Mail" says. One of its founders explains the object thus :—"For many years past we Frenchmen have been losing our reputation for politeness to women—in fact we are no longer as polite to women as are the English, Italians, or Australians. For instance, a Frenchman will seldom if ever think of giving up his seat in a tramway car or bus to a woman. It is quite common at a station to see a man elbow his way through a crowd of waiting women to get in front. In railway carriages men will smoke in non-smoking compartments without asking the permission of the women present. We want to keep alive or rather to revive something traditional in French courtesy towards women, which is unfortunately fast dying out."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON—January 18, at Merta Road, Harry Drewet Thompson, Loco Foreman, J. B. Ry. son of the late Thomas Thompson of B. B. & C. I. Ry.
DUNN—January 20, at Georgetown, Madras, Mrs. Mary Annie Dunn, of Trevandrum, aged 59 years.
KING—January 19, at Woodlands, Hexham-on-Tyne, the dearly loved wife of H. L. King of Madras.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 1-58m., 2-8s. Low water, 8-18m. 7-46s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.
Departure of H. E. the Governor on tour, Grant Road, by special train, 10-30 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—January 26th, last quarter, 8h., 31-3m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 24.—B. B. and C. I. Volunteer Rifles, Sergeants' Ball, Mechanics' Institute. Royal Scots' annual athletic Sports, Colaba Parade Ground. The Scarlet Trouba dours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade. P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English Mails of the 10th inst., due to arrive at 7 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 2-28m. 2-47s. Low water, 8-17s.
Saturday, January 25.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Royal Scots' Annual Athletic Sports, Colaba Parade Ground. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h., 15m.; Sun sets, 6h., 27m ; High water, 4-2m., 3-33s.; Low water, 9-24m., 8 53s.
Sunday, January 26.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 3-42m., 4-32s. Low water, 10-9m., 9-45s.
Monday, January 27.—Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p m. Tavoy Exploration Syndicate, in liquidation, adjourned meeting, 15-17 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 4-30m., 5-52s. Low water, 11-10m., 11-51s.
Tuesday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, Irla (Parla station). Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h 29m. High water, 5-28 m., 7-22s. Low water, 0-28s.
Wednesday, January 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 6-40m., 8-15s. Low water, 1-14m., 1-42s.

PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,888, the daily average being 15·6. The total number of new patients was 567.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—We would draw attention to the advertisement of this Circus which is so well known in Bombay. It now possesses 40 artistes, in addition to a good menagerie. It is hardly necessary to say anything to induce any of our readers to witness the performances, as Mr. Love and his excellent Troupe have always been great favourites in this city and the Tickets for admission are at popular prices.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Waldmere ..... Losey
Overture	Esmeralda ..... Hermann
Selection	Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Valse	On Smooth Water ..... Lehar
Selection	The New Aladdin ..... Caryll
Three Celebrated	Hungarian Dances ..... Brohsne

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.—Mr. H. C. Wright presided at a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation held yesterday afternoon in Apollo Street, Fort. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. N. M. Wadia, it was resolved to approve and adopt last year's report and the accounts. A final dividend of Rs. 330 per share of original issue and Rs. 82-8 per share of the third issue was sanctioned. Mr. Rupert William Hartar was elected a Director in place of Mr. F. C. Macrae who resigned. Messrs C. L. Webber and Fardunji Ardesher Cursetjee were elected auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Leslie Crawford were re-elected Directors.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Rehman a lascar on board the s.s. "Egypt" now lying in the Victoria Dock was charged with having committed theft of several articles of clothing, valued at Rs. 16, belonging to Mr. Vermont Logan, a steward on board the same steamer. It appears the complainant missed his clothes on the 17th instant when the steamer was at Port Said. Yesterday morning he received certain information and the clothes were brought to him, which he indentified as his own. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he took the clothes which were lying on a box. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs.25, and, in default, to undergo ten days imprisonment.

STEALING A TURNOUT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Inspector Sykes charged Shaik Ameermian Hussenmian, a conchman, with stealing a horse and shigram of the value of Rs, 450, the property of Nathu Yithal, a coachbuilder of Girgaum. The evidence showed that the accused took away the horse and carriage from complainant's stables yesterday during the latter's absence. In the evening the complainant's servant saw the accused driving the gharry along Girgaum Road and had him arrested. The accused stated that he took away the horse and gharry on hire with the permission of complainant's wife. The Magistrate held that the offence was a technical one. The accused had taken away the horse and gharry for using them for the day and he had no intention to misappropriate the property ; but he had not taken the permission of the complainant's wife. His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs, 10.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY LECTURE.—A Lecture will be given by Mrs. F. Bullock Workman, Officer of Public Instruction of France, Grand Medallist of the French Alpine Club, Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, at the Town Hall on Friday Feb. 7th at 9-30 p m. For this lecture, given for the first time in Bombay Mrs. Bullock Workman will describe her last and fourth journey of pioneer exploration in the Himalayas. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman with seven Italian guides and porters made the first circuit of the Chun Kun Range in Eastern Kashmir, a distance of 90 miles. Besides exploring the most important glaciers of the region, many snow passes and virgin snow peaks were climbed. Mrs. Bullock Workman will describe several of these ascents, including her highest climb of 23,300 feet. The lecture will be illustrated by 65 lantern slides of the ivy scenery, taken by the explorers. Mrs. Bullock Workman very generously offers to give this lecture in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, her sympathies being heartily with those who are working for the welfare of their poorer sisters. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clarke have graciously given their patronage.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DISHONEST LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPER.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an appeal by the Bombay Government in a case against Waman Dhanraj, accused No. 1, who was charged before Mr. A. K. Nulkar, Second Class Magistrate of Jalgaon, with transporting or removing liquor from one place to another in contravention of the Abkari Act, section 43 (1) b, and with illegal possession of liquor larger in quantity than may be legally sold in retail, section 47 of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878 ; and was acquitted under section 245 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Branson, with Mr. K. N. Koyaji, appeared for the accused ; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Accused No. 1 in the case, the appellant, was a licensee of the Jalgaon and Kandari country-liquor shops during March last. Accused Nos. 2 and 4 were his licensed servants authorised to sell liquor at the Jalgaon shop. Accused No. 3 was similarly a licensed servant, but his license had been cancilled some time before. Accused No. 5 was accused No. 2's servant, and sometimes did work for accused No. 1. On the 15th March 1907, accused No. 5 got some liquor issued from the Jalgaon liquor depot for the Kandari liquor shop, to be transferred by road to the latter place from the depot. This liquor was, under direction from accused No. 5, carted out to the Jalgaon liquor shop en route to Kandari about sunset. The cartman said he was then told by accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 to unyoke the cart in the compound, and to come back early next morning and take away the cart to Kandari. He unyoked the loaded cart, containing a keg and a cask, and took away his bullocks home, taking the transport permit with him. About 8 p.m., the same day accused No. 5 came to his house and took away the transport pass, saying it was wanted at the shop of accused No. 1. Early next morning when the cartman went with the bullocks to the liquor shop, he found the cart empty and was told by accused No. 3, who was sleeping in the shop, that a cart had come from Kandari and taken away the cask and the keg, and that he could take away his own empty cart home. The compound door had not been locked overnight, and was open in the early morning. This

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Particulars may be ascertained on application.
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Managing Director.

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton & cerorised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1908.

THE INDIAN FISH OIL TRADE.

THE Madras Government have found a very capable and energetic advisor in Sir Frederick Nicholson to report upon the present condition of the sea and inland fisheries of the Presidency and to suggest measures for their development. As is known, Sir Frederick's Report recommended the establishment of an experimental fishery station on the Malabar Coast, the deputation of students to Japan to be trained in various branches of the fishery industry, and the culture of carp and other species of fish in inland hatcheries in various parts of the Presidency. The orders of the Madras Government on these several proposals have been favourable on the whole, and it may be expected that, in the course of a few years, a great impetus will be given to the South Indian Fishery Industry, which already exists on a fairly considerable scale, albeit the methods in vogue are crude and primitive and are not to be compared for a moment with the scientific processes that are employed in Europe and America, in several of the Colonies and in Japan. The Indian Fishery Industry is many-sided and susceptible of great expansion and development along several lines, such as edible and pearl oyster culture, sponge culture, turtle farming, the preparation of fish oils and the utilisation of offal and the rest of the refuse of our fisheries for the manufacture of valuable fertilising agents. In the resuscitation and improvement, on modern lines, of the Indian fish oil trade alone, there is a great deal which could profitably engage the attention of both the State and private enterprise. The Indian fish oil trade was once very extensive, but it has declined very low in recent years owing to a variety of causes, several of which undoubtedly admit of removal. On the Bombay and Sind coasts, where various classes of large sharks, saw-fish and oil-bearing skates are extensively caught, the oil industry still continues to be a source of profit, though there is reason to believe that it is not what it once was. It has been unable to resist the competition of other countries, where science and capital have generously gone to the aid of the industry in all kinds of fishery products. One cause of the decline of the Indian fish oil trade is that mineral oils have largely displaced fish oils, the fishing and boating communities in India having themselves taken to mixing mineral oil with fish oils for caulking and smearing boats. Nevertheless, fish oils are still largely in demand both in India and in foreign countries, and their manufacture is found remunerative where the processes of preparation are such as to yield a clean and desirable substance, very different from the disgusting and malodorous stuff turned out in this country. In Japan, for instance, an extensive business is carried on in the preparation of sardine, herring, cod and other fish oils, which are exported on a large scale to China and Europe.

In the United States, Canada and elsewhere, the business is still very considerable, the oil being extracted by expeditious mechanical processes which enable a very marketable substance to be turned out. On the other hand, the process still in vogue almost all over India consists simply in the exposure of the fish, or fish liver or offal to decomposition in pots or other vessels. The process, as goes without saying, is disgusting, while the attendant odour cannot but be nauseatingand the resultant product very inferior in quality and appearance. If there is foundation for the recent statement that a Japanese student at the Berlin Technical High School has invented a method by which to extract all odour from fish oil, we may assume that the Japanese fish oil industry will come in for a fresh lease of prosperity, inasmuch as the reported invention, if it can be applied on a commercial scale, will admit of the use of fish oils for the manufacture of candles and soaps. While there is every reason for assuming that the decline in the Indian fish oil-trade has been due for the most part to the markets having come to be supplied with better prepared oils from other sources, there is equally good ground for hoping that, with improved methods of preparation and greater enterprise in the exploitation of foreign markets, a declining Indian Industry could be appreciably revived. We believe that it falls within the scope of the investigations of Sir Frederick Nicholson to suggest practical measures for the revival of the industry and trade in fish-oils in the Madras Presidency, especially on the Malabar Coast, where the great bulk of the business has always been carried on. It should be worth the while of the Bombay Government to make some investigations in this line on their own account, or at least to profit by the results of the enquiries that are being prosecuted in the South. The pelagic and estuary fisheries of the Bombay Presidency may not be as rich as those of the Malabar Coast, which has long been recognised as the best fishing ground in India, but they undoubtedly admit of great development, and in the line of fish-oils alone, we ought, by getting up-to-date in both the catching and curing processes, to make very much more than the presidency does out of the large predaceous and oil-bearing species of fish with which our deep-sea fishing grounds are abundantly stocked.

CHOLERA AT MECCA. REUTER informs us that the Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca has closed, but that cholera still rages in that holy city, the daily mortality being upwards of two hundred from that fell disease. Cholera may be said to be the special sickness of pilgrims, both Hindu and Mahomedan, in every country and climate. Wherever pilgrims congregate in any numbers there cholera is sure to follow. The utmost sanitary precautions taken by the English authorities sometimes fail to protect pilgrims against the consequences of their own habits which are in open and deliberate defiance of all the most elementary rules of sanitation. Men may often defy the laws of the land with impunity, but the laws of nature are very peremptory, and those pertaining to sanitation bring quick retribution on those who go against them. We have in the course of our rule tried to bring this home to the minds of the ignorant people here and have succeeded to some extent. But still cholera follows pilgrimage almost as the night the day. In Mecca during this present month of pilgrimage must have come from all parts of the Moslem world nearly a hundred thousand of the faithful. Already, in 1814, the great Arabian traveller Burckhardt estimated the number at 70,000. This great assemblage in such a narrow place as Mecca, is always, says Robertson Smith, a dangerous centre of infection, and the days of Mina especially, spent under circumstances originally adapted only for a Bedouin fair, with no provisions for proper cleanliness and with the air full of the smell of putrifying offal and flesh of animals offered for sacrifice at the great Id festival, drying in the sun, prodnce much sickness. Cholera is specially due to bad water, and owing to the peculiar customs of ablution the purest water gets contaminated in a short time—and we must remember that water is a rather scarce commodity in Arabia—when so many thousands perform their ablutions within a few days in a very confined space. The Turkish Government under whom Mecca is not known for its vigour in anything except, perhaps, misgovernment, and their sanitary precautions are very languid. Much therefore cannot be expected from them. To this must be added the sentiment of the people themselves, which not only makes them reckless with a truly Oriental indifference to death, but actually makes them court it, as they firmly believe that dying during the holy pilgrimage is the best kind of death for their faith, and that they go straight to heaven then.

When all these circumstances are taken into consideration the daily mortality of two hundred, appalling as it is, among a hundred thousand, will appear rather light. It is very hard to save the people in their own despite, as we know it to our own great chagrin in this country, nay in this city itself. Our plague measures taken in the best interests of the people themselves cost us a riot in our city which calls itself the first in India. In the matter of inoculation which is proved to be the best preventive so far known of plague, the people in this country offer immense difficulties though they ought to know that our zeal for it is perfectly disinterested and meant for their own good. Verily any other Government but ours would have long ere now cynically exclaimed, using a modification of a famous phrase attributed to Louis XIV but really older than that heartlessly cynical monarch: *populus vult mori moriatur.* Our present good Governor is just now proceeding in this matter by coaxing the people through the native journalists who are supposed to have an influence over them. There is some advantage in this, though we believe the influence of some of these journalists is stronger in doing mischief than in working good. The difficulties of the Turkish authorities are greater than ours, for they have in their midst in Mecca on the present occasion the ignorant and unenlightened of not one nation but of many nations. And moreover they are themselves not enlightened enough nor backed up by a strong and sympathetic Government in their efforts, if they exert any, on behalf of measures to prevent or check the ravages of cholera amongst the pilgrims. The city of Mecca must be in a terrible plight just now. Its fixed population is estimated at about fifty thousand, to which must be added at the present juncture twice as many on account of the pilgrimage. On this estimate of a hundred and fifty thousand the daily mortality of two hundred from cholera alone is frightful. When Bombay with a population more than six times as large had a daily mortality of hardly double this number, or four hundred, we were aghast indeed at the terrible figure. But at the present rate of death prevailing in Mecca, Bombay if it suffered like that holy city would lose at least 1,200 daily. *Abit mun!* God forbid that our fair city should ever suffer to this extent. But it is the most forcible way of impressing upon our minds the terrible calamity which befalls Mecca nearly every year during this 'month of pilgrimage,' "Zul Haj,' as it is called, but really this month of slaughter.

THE ITALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY. AT one time there were nearly two hundred thousand acres under cotton in Italy but in 1871 the fields were turned into vineyards as yielding more satisfactory export returns, owing to the scarcity of wine in France, and now the cultivation of cotton in the country is insignificant, averaging not more than ten thousand bales. At the same time the cotton industry is an important one and the total amount of the annual importation of raw cotton is estimated at seven hundred thousand bales. The industry has grown rapidly in the last twenty years and now Lombardy alone has some five hundred mills, this being about sixty per cent. of the total number of mills in the country. The number of looms, exclusive of hand looms, is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand with five million spindles, employing some three hundred thousand people. The greater part of the raw cotton imported comes from America which sends five hundred thousand bales. India sends one hundred thousand and Egypt about thirty thousand bales. Gradually Italy is forcing its way into the foreign markets. At one time it was one of England's best customers for cotton tissues; now she is becoming a strong competitor and there is a good and growing trade established with Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Egypt, South America, India and the Philippines. The South American market was developed on the reports of an expert who went from Italy some years ago to make a study of probable outlets for the then projected cotton mill system which has since grown up in Lombardy. It was made possible by the large number of Italians emigrating to South America for settlement, and is an excellent illustration of the value of trade which follows in the footsteps of the emigrant. Upon the demand created by them was erected the large volume of business now enjoyed. The familiar method of putting trained travellers into the field, was followed up in a way which might be imitated by other countries with advantage. No men unable to speak the language of the people whom they had to visit were sent out, and before they went, full instructions, based on the careful plans of campaign drawn up by their superiors, were given. Transportation facilities were studied, and then, as the crowning effort in the entire scheme, transportation lines were created in order that the trade might be carried in Italian bottoms, and controlled by Italian hands. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on this successful establishment of direct and perfectly equipped steamship lines between Italian home ports and South America. In Uruguay, as in other South American countries, Italian cotton exporters have found their greatest aids in the banks established in the large centres of trade by Italians, backed by home capital. These banks stand as sources of quick and certain information concerning every phase of the business, and have been used to draw up reports not only on the standing of clients, the conditions of the money market, the probable demands for credit, &c., but on market conditions and on observations concerning the trade of rival nations. To appreciate how strongly this market has been captured it is necessary to compare the population of Argentina, only six millions, with the imports which from 3,964 tons in 1901 rose to 4,843 tons in 1905. Efforts are also being made towards cotton growing in Argentina, and for more than ten years attempts, gradually becoming more successful, have been made to raise a crop. Whether a large South American crop will have the effect of starting a local mill industry remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that Italy will be able, as years go on, to consume far more of the raw material and it is a wise step to inaugurate a national growing area.

POLITICAL AND LEGAL. THE telegrams from London reporting the rumours of impending changes in the Cabinet, owing to the death of Sir L. Walton, must afford no end of amusement in political circles, and not a little heart-burning in legal ones. Some of the speculations are of the usual wild type, and the notion that a Peerage will be conferred upon Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, in order that Sir W. Robson may take his post, is the wildest we have heard for many a long day. Mr. Gladstone has not been a success as Home Secretary, it is true, and his reprieving of Rayner, the cowardly murderer of William Whiteley, was one of the most glaring instance of a statesman's succumbing to the ebullitions of the ignorant element of the populace in modern times. That Mr. Rufus Isaacs will figure in the list of promotions is pretty certain, and a contemporary's prompt promotion of him to a knighthood as "Sir Rufus Isaacs, the new Solicitor-General," with "Sir William Robson, the new Attorney-General" would be merely funny if it were not for the indecent haste in filling the late Attorney General's post before his remains are interred. As to Mr. Samuel Evans's suggested appointment to the Solicitor-Generalship, we agree that a huge doubt exists as to whether, after West Hull and the Colne Valley, his seat is secure enough to be worth contesting, as he would be certain of a powerful opponent in the Socialist interest.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Accession of His Majesty King Edward VII to the Throne, all vessels in port as well as in the Docks were decorated with flags and bunting. The Flagstaff of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was also decorated. At noon a salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S. "Hyacinth," "Highflyer," and "Proserpine." The Portuguese Gunboat "Rio Sado" also fired a salute in honour of the occasion.

THE designs of Mr. Miller, a Glasgow architect have been chosen for Prince of Wales museum, Bombay.

THE Balloting in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. H. C. Wright of Messrs. Wallace and Co.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI is now fully recovered from his recent illness.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia," outward bound, passed Suez on the morning of the 20th inst. and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 1st proximo.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Rio Sado, under the Command of Captain I.F. Laforte, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa which port she left on the 16th January.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA stated at the Telang anniversary meeting on Sunday last that, as far as he knew, there was not the slightest hope of a "reapprochment" between the Moderates and the Extremists and that preparations were going on to hold an early ses... of the new-born Indian National Convention. The Moderates were now determined not to have anything more to do with the Extremists.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 30th November last amounted to Rs. 1,990, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 146. The total earnings from 1st July to 30th November last were Rs. 41,873, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,114.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th November last amounted to Rs. 4,879, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,050. The total earnings from 1st July to 30th November last were Rs. 92,512, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 18,963.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th November last amounted to Rs. 17,531, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 8,098. The total earnings from 1st July to 30th November last were Rs. 2,66,897, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 43,527.

JAMES ROCHE, an old soldier, who is an inmate of the Sunderland workhouse, asserts that he is 112 years of age. On Christmas Day he was "crowned"—that is, given five shillings for being the oldest man in the workhouse. He shared the money with his friends. An old Connaught Ranger, he has seen service in India, the Crimea, and Waterloo. He has lost all his medals. He hobbled about begging for many years, but, greatly against his inclination, was driven to the workhouse at last.

AN interesting discovery has been made in Exeter Cathedral. Men making alterations in the Canon's vestry came upon a deep hole, sealed with a slab of stone. On examination, it proved to be a rectangular chamber, 20ft. by 15ft., and about 20ft. deep, with vaulted roof. The walls were of early rubble, about 2ft. 6in. thick, from which the arch carrying the flying buttress outside springs east and west. Several earthen pitchers and one metal dipper were found. The bottom of the chamber is about 12ft. below the foundation of the Cathedral wall. Water rises readily, and stands at a depth of about 2ft. The place was probably a well or reservoir for water.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD CURZON ON IMPERIALISM. I have read with great interest in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" the full text of Lord Curzon's address on True Imperialism, delivered by him as President of the Midland Institute of Birmingham. The subject was quite after his Lordship's heart. It gave him full scope for the parade of magnificent ideas clothed in sonorous periods. Having spent the whole of his working manhood, as he told his audience, in the study or service of Empire, he was qualified to speak upon it with authority. The vision of a world-wide empire must move the most sluggish imagination; and there was no wonder, therefore, that it kindled the enthusiasm and roused the eloquence of a man of the ardent and imaginative nature of Lord Curzon. The vision appeals peculiarly to an ambitious and domineering spirit, and while he held it up before his audience in a most attractive form, he took great care, at the same time to present it in its purest and loftiest aspect. He laboured hard to make out that the imperialism of England rested on a moral basis, that no imperialism with commercialism and militarism for its sole aims can have elements of permanence in it, and that in the great men whose genius extended the bounds of the British Empire, we shall find that moral virtues, a spirit of humanity, and an almost Puritanical fervour have been more common qualities than those of the filibusterer or the bandit. Cæsar and Napoleon fell very much below this standard; but Clive and Hastings approximated to his ideal more nearly. Lord Curzon has wonderful facility for an eloquent expression of lofty ideals and the enunciation of sound moral doctrines, and I doubt not that his audience went away greatly edified by his discourse, which, for the moral and religious sentiments it contained, might well have been delivered by his own father from the pulpit. But we, Indians, feel that as Viceroy of India his practice was not always in conformity with his precepts. Imperialism, as exemplified in his own person, was a blend of towering ambition, rigid autocracy, imperfect sympathy even with the just aspirations of the subject races, and a lurking desire to maintain them in a degraded and subservient position. For the masses he had certainly a feeling of kindness and a fine sense of justice; but it was because they were born to a humble sphere of life and were quite contented with their lot. Whatever may be Lord Curzon's theory of Government in relation to dependent races, he traces the expansion of England to a divine impulse. It is "a pre-ordained dispensation intended to be a source of strength and discipline to ourselves, and of moral and material blessing to others." England, he confidently affirms, is one of the instruments through which God chooses to speak to mankind. Providence is indeed on the side of great nations, in the sense in which He is said to be on the side of big battalions. But I cannot believe that great nations have gone forth on their mission of conquest and aggression in obedience to a Heaven-ordained law, or that their generals and administrators had not been inspired, in the main, by a desire for worldly gain. Nothing can shake my abiding faith in the blessings of the British connection to India. But it would be an idle pretence to say that England holds India in trust as a sacred charge bequeathed to her by Providence for the good of India alone. England is very keen about her own interests as the supreme arbiter of the destinies of this country, and it is but natural that her philantropy should have in it a large admixture of worldly business considerations. Lord Curzon attempts to prove too much, when he says it was not earth hunger or thirst for gold that moved great nations, when they were brought under the mysterious law of expansion, and he illustrates his argument by pointing out that Afghanistan was thrice conquered by the British and thrice restored by them to its rulers. It did not occur to his Lordship that Afghanistan might not have appeared a tempting prize to the conquerors, nor would it have proved a peaceful heirtage, if absorbed into the empire. Lord Curzon gave expression to an universally accepted belief, when he insisted upon the value and indispensability of royalty to the empire. It supplies the sentiment and the bond which keeps it together. I am not quite sure that the colonies and dependencies would be drawn closer to England, if the Crown were to hold its courts, as recommended by the lecturer, in various centers of the Empire, as Quebec and Calcutta. The personal and constitutional objections to the proposal are obvious enough. But even if these objections were non-existent, the object will not be promoted by the Crown being reduced to a peripatetic institution. Sentiment alone cannot keep together the empire. Self-interest is an important factor, and it is for statesmen to devise a scheme which can weld it together by a community of interests. As for the dependencies, like India, the bond will be strengthened by justice and sympathy.

POPULAR ATTITUDE TOWARDS INOCULATION. No private medical practitioner has signalized himself as well as Sir Bhalchandra in his advocacy of inoculation against plague. He has been wholehearted and consistent throughout in his support of the prophylactic, and he led the debate at the meeting of the Medical Union, of which he is president, by a forcible speech in its favour. So far as I have been able to ascertain the opinion of medical men, they are not all so very eager in their commendation of it, because they are not prepared to say that it will agree with all constitutions. I am stating, be it understood, a bare fact, and not a personal opinion. I have also noticed that although many educated Indians have secret misgivings about inoculation, they do not like to state them in public. Dr. S. K. Nariman, who has been in charge of the Parsi Plague Hospital for some years past, made bold, however, to express his doubts at the meeting of the Union. He did speak generally in favour of inoculation, but his support was cautious, reserved and halting. If I have correctly followed Dr. Nariman, he holds that inoculation is favourable to phthisis, and he propped up his argument by maintaining that the percentage of cases of phthisis among the inoculated Parsis was much higher than that among the rest. A statement of this character cannot be accepted as a scientific truth, unless it is proved by a strict scientific method of investigation. Granting for a moment the existence of a higher percentage of phthisis patients among the inoculated, a direct connection has yet to be established beyond the possibility of doubt, between the serum and the disease. Here is a question of life and death which imposes a great responsibility upon all who are in a position to speak with authority to guard against making random statements calculated to produce bias, one way or the other. Dr. Nariman admits that inoculation gives immunity to 65 per cent. of the people who submit to it. But in the same breath he says it would be an evil day if Parsis and other well-to-do persons went in for inoculation wholesale. It does not appear from the published reports, whether he made it clear to his audience why it should be so. His opinion, I apprehend, will aggravate the disposition on the part of the people "to bear those ills they have than fly to others they know not of."

THE GOVERNOR AND INOCULATION. AFTER all is said, there is no longer any room for doubt that inoculation supplies a powerful antidote against plague, and it is the only safeguard available for the masses. H. E. the Governor, who has been deeply convinced of its efficacy, has taken a series of well considered, practical measures to educate public opinion and to popularize it in this presidency. He has followed up his invitation to the editors of Indian newspapers in Bombay to visit the Parel Research Laboratory, by asking the editors of newspapers in the mofussil, as well as medical men from Native States to come and see for themselves how the serum is prepared, and learn all about its value as a preventive. The Governor has himself met these persons at the Laboratory and exthorted them to do their best to popularize it. The visitors were no doubt much struck by the earnestness and sympathy of His Excellency, and their visit will be productive of some good, at least. Apart from the particular object aimed at by the Governor, I welcome his invitation to representative Indians to visit the Laboratory as the recognition of a principle to take them into the confidence of Government, which may be extended in its operation to other administrative acts which may require to be interpreted and elucidated. Such a course is calculated to remove bitterness and establish a better understanding between the administration and the people. It is significant that Mr. B. G. Tilak, the hero of the Congress disorders, and editor of the "Kesari," who was present at the Laboratory, thanked His Excellency heartily for the opportunity he had given to the publicists to visit it. If Mr. Tilak, who has been exhorting people to be more pronounced in their opposition to Government, was mollified by the sympathy and graciousness of the Governor, there is no need for any further arguments to demonstrate the value and importance of personal conferences and an interchange of ideas between the Government and popular representatives.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD. I have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Macdonald rather intimately, and I agree with every word spoken in praise of him by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, when he presided last week at the prize distribution of the Byculla Scottish School. Mr Macdonald was its Principal for a long number of years, and has done excellent work in that capacity. It was not, however, as an educationist that Mr. Muir Mackenzie pronounced an eulogy on him; but there was an appreciation on his part of his work and value as a citizen, genial, courteous and kindly, mingling freely with natives, and working with them on equal terms for the common good of the city. Mr. Macdonald has been in India for more than forty years, and has made the country his home. He has, during all these years, never left these shores for his native heath, which is a very rare thing for an European. But what is much rarer still is that without ever having had a change to Europe, he has managed to keep himself in robust health and excellent condition. The climate of India is enervating in the case of Europeans, and it is necessary for the average Englishman that he should refresh and recuperate himself at intervals by a visit to his native land. Because Mr. Macdonald has been a hale and hearty old man, in spite of his permanent residence in this city, it does not follow that the average Englishman can keep himself in as good health without ever going to Europe. But it cannot at the same time be disputed that the Indian climate is not so very unsuited to the Englishman who choses to live a simple, frugal, temperate and well ordered life. High living in India, according to the Western standard, is a mistake generally committed by Europeans, and this cause is often more responsible than a tropical climate for the ills of the flesh contracted during their residence in this country. Mr. Macdonald is a religious and God-fearing man, and a canny Scot withal. By his native shrewdness, and his tact and temper and suavity, he has endeared himself to high and low, Europeans and Indians alike. I cannot, however, concur with Mr. Muir Mackenzie, when he points to his example as furnishing the best answer to those who allege that inaccessibility and exclusive bearing are the inalienable characteristics of the Europeans in India. A few solitary examples cannot justify such a general inference. I do not want to enter into a discourse on the hackneyed subject of sympathy. But the want of it is generally felt and generally admitted. One of its causes was hit upon by Lord Curzon in his address on Imperialism at the Birmingham Institute, when he casually observed that increasing facilities of intercourse between England and India has the effect of "estranging the heart of the Englishman in India from his work, a consequence which is in every way to be deplored."

DION.

FLOGGING AS A PUNISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to be so good as to find some space in your esteemed paper for the following lines. At the risk of being called a sentimentalist, a faddist or a mistaken advocate of leniency towards criminals, I dare to raise a loud protest against the most cruel and barbarous system of inflicting flogging as a punishment on old and young offenders. This flogging which was considered as the most legal and best method of reforming criminals in those by-gone days when an eye for an eye or a limb for a limb was demanded has become a disgraceful anachronism in the twentieth century, the watch-word of which is progress in all departments of life.

In England the Humanitarian Society to whose noble and untiring efforts most of the English prison reforms are due has done much to discourage and even abolish flogging, but unfortunately their efforts are not crowned with success as far as India is concerned. It was only a month ago that the Humanitarian Society in England raised a protest against the sentence of birching being inflicted upon an old vagrant. The result was that the sentence was remitted. It is a great pity that the magistrates in India should inflict very often and for petty offences this brutal punishment of flogging on old and young offenders without discretion or discrimination. I appeal in the name of humanity to our Bombay magistrates to discourage as much as possible this mode of punishment and thus set an example to their compatriots in other parts of India.

One of the worst and the most revolting features of this punishment is that the law allows such disgusting sentences to be carried out almost immediately after they are pronounced. This leads often to a miscarriage of justice and makes the sacred right of appeal a nullity. There are some cases on record to prove that the accused had been already flogged though the Appeal Court had quashed the conviction and set a side the sentence.

It has been contended by the advocates of flogging that this punishment has the greatest effect as a deterrent upon criminals. But this theory has been more than once completely refuted by facts and figures which show that as regards crimes of passion whipping has not obviously the remotest effect as a deterrent and as regards crimes of diliberation it is the absolute certainty of detection and not the severity of punishment which deters. It is the opinion of many distinguished jurists that the more a country progresses in civilisation the fewer and milder should be the punishments and that gradual increase of leniency is always accompanied by a decrease of serious crimes. Thus flogging which is cruel in its inception and brutalising in its consequences is ineffective both in the way of reformation or deterrent. If it is not quite possible to abolish flogging then it should be reserved only for those offenders who are guilty of cruel violence to some persons, such as an outrage on a defenceless woman.

I confess before concluding this letter that it has caused a shock of surprise and regret to the educated Indians to learn that flogging is one of the methods used in Bengal and elsewhere to punish seditious intellectuals. It is almost impossible to believe that flogging which is considered brutal in the case of hardened criminals should be inflicted upon political offenders and young students for petty offences. The flogging of ordinary criminals for brutal crimes is shocking, but the flogging of educated men for political offences is a disgrace which history will find hard to credit and an infamy which tends to lower the prestige of the British rule.—Yours, etc.

R. D. L.

THE Dowager Empress of China has issued an edict giving the servants of the Imperial palace three months in which to abandon opium-smoking. Any one caught using the drug after that date is to receive a hundred strokes with an iron rod.

COL. HAROLD GEORGE DE PLEDGE, commanding the 19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, died suddenly of heart failure, after a long illness, at Kensal House, Kensal Green, the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Latter. Col. de Pledge was born in June 1861, and entered the Army from the Militia as a subaltern of the 19th Hussars in August 1882. He served in the Egyptian Expedition of 1884, and was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai in the Soudan, receiving the medal with clasp and bronze star. He also served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, and was present at the battle of Abu Klea, adding two clasps for these services. From February 1890 until December 1893 he was adjutant of his regiment, having been promoted to captain in June 1890, and to major in the following year. On the outbreak of the South African war he was appointed on the Staff, and served as brigadier-major of the Mounted Brigade. From March 1900 to January 1901 he was aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the Cavalry Brigade. He was present at the operations in Natal, including the action at Lombard's Kop, and took part in the defence of Ladysmith, the sortie of Dec. 7, 1899, and the action of Jan. 6, 1900. He also took part in the later action at Laing's Nek. In the subsequent operations to the east of Pretoria from July to November 1900 he was present at the engagements at Belfast and Lydenberg, and also saw service in the Orange River Colony. He was mentioned in despatches ("London Gazette," Feb 8, 1901), receiving the brevet of lieutenant colonel, the Queen's medal with five clasps, and the King's medal with two clasps.

LORD CURZON AND THE LORDS.

FULL RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Lord Ashtown Second.

PREPARING FOR OBJECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The "Dublin Gazette" announces that Lord Curzon was elected a Peer in the Lords by a majority of votes, and also mentions that, in view of the fact that Lord Curzon was never registered on the Roll of Peers entitled to vote, that Lord Ashtown, who is so qualified, was next highest on the list.

The figures are not given.

The form of the announcement is apparently in view of the possibility of a technical objection to Lord Curzon.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Success of the Lemieux Mission.

FUTURE TROUBLE UNLIKELY.

JAPAN'S MAGNANIMOUS ATTITUDE.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

A despatch from Ottowa states that Mr. Lemieux, in a statement in the House of Commons, described his mission to Japan as a complete success.

All danger of future trouble, arising from Oriental immigration, had, he said, been eliminated.

Mr. Lemieux paid a tribute to Sir Claude Macdonald and Viscount Hayashi, the latter being a true friend of Canada.

He explained that Japan did not insist on the complete enjoyment of her treaty rights and privileges when they involved a disregard of the special conditions of Canada.

Mr. Lemieux added that Canada was bound to accept Viscount Hayashi's dignified assurance of good faith. They could not ask the arising Power in the East, who was Great Britain's friend and ally, to brand herself as an inferior race.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN ASIATIC BILL.

Following Natal's Example.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The British Columbian House of Assembly has adopted the first reading of the Asiatic Restriction Bill, which is similar to that of Natal.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AT HULL.

Rejection of Socialistic Measurss.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The Hull Labour Conference has rejected a Resolution to amend the principles of the Party, with a view to overthrowing capitalism and introducing public ownership, by 95,100 against 91,000.

Other Socialistic motions were rejected by similar majorities.

PROTECTION OF SWEDEN.

Germany and Russia Unite.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

It is officially announced at St Petersburg that, in view of the Norwegian Treaty, negotiations are proceeding between St Petersburg and Stockholm on the one hand and Berlin and Stockholm on the other, to protect Swedish interests by a special declaration assuring the maintenance of the *status quo* and mutual recognition of the principle, similar to that laid down in the Anglo-Franco-Spanish Mediterranean Agreements of 1907.

It is now a question of declaring the Baltic a *mare clausum*.

Great Britain and France have been informed of the substance of the negotiations.

INTENSE HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.

Over One Hundred Deaths.

IMMENSE LOSSES FROM BUSH FIRES.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Telegrams from Melbourne state that over one hundred deaths have taken place from heat and apoplexy during the great heat which has lately prevailed.

Disastrous bushfires are raging in Victoria; scores of settlers homes have been burned and townships are threatened. Immense losses have been caused in livestock.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

French Troops Massing at Rabat.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

There are now two thousand French troops at Rabat and in the vicinity.

THE TIFLIS ROBBERY.

Russian Arrested in Stockholm.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

A Russian named Kruschinsky, who attempted to change notes stolen from the Treasury Van at Tiflis in July last, has been arrested at Stockholm.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

Mobs Charged by the Police.

MANY INJURED.

MEETINGS ORGANISED BY SOCIALISTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A fight took place to-day in front of the Reichstag between the unemployed and the police.

The latter charged with drawn swords, and numbers of the unemployed were wounded in the head.

A demonstration of the unemployed also took place at Hanover which resulted in an attack on the police with knives.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

There were nine meetings of the unemployed held in Berlin. They were organized by the Socialists and were attended by over 12,000 people. Resolutions were passed demanding the immediate institution of relief works.

The demonstrations were of a most docile character and the bloodshed was due to the tactics of the police, who laid about them mercilessly. Pools of blood were left on the pavement.

GREAT EASTERN STEAMER IN COLLISION.

Passengers Saved.

LONDON, JANUARY, 22,

The Great Eastern Railway steamer "Amsterdam" collided off the Hook of Holland in a fog with an unknown steamer. The bows of the "Amsterdam" were torn, and her passengers escaped in boats.

SPEECH BY MR. BIRRELL.

Irish Disrespect of Law.

INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JANUARY, 22.

Mr. Birrell speaking at Reading, said he was determined to maintain respect for the law in Ireland and he would promote the necessary remedial legislation.

R ferring to the position of Indians in the Transvaal, Mr. Birrell asked: "How would the people of Britain act if there were an influx of Indians into collieries and shipyards of the North?"

"We were not in a position," he said, "to dictate to the self-governing colonies."

SHIPPING LOCK-OUT.

Works on the Tyne Affected.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

In accordance with lock-out notices previously served by employers, the shipbuilders on the Tyne and Wear will cease work.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The death has occurred of Colonel Vyvyan Luke, who took a prominent part in the operations at Tientsin in 1900.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

Proposed Amendment of Sedition Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The "Statesman" hears that one of the matters engaging the serious attention of the Government of India at the present moment is the difficulty in reaching the real offenders in Press prosecutions under Section 124 A., I. P. C., namely, the actual Editors. It adds that there is a suggestion that Editors should be obliged to sign a declaration before the Magistrate and at the same time find substantial security, the object being to prevent puppets being put forward while the real men keep in the background.

It is also suggested that any amendment of the law that may be considered should embody a provision expressly empowering the police to attach and confiscate, as before, the Presses from which seditious matter is circulated.

It is urged on behalf of the authorities that without such powers all attempts to deal effectively with seditious writings and publications must continue to prove futile.

KONDRUSKI THE JAIL BREAKER.

Another Warrant Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

On an application of the Detective Police, Mr. Kingsford has directed the issue of a Warrant against one Kondruski alleged to be a Russian, on a charge of having been found in Calcutta with stolen property, namely, a Letter of Credit for Rs. 10,000 in favour of Count L. R. de Gramout.

The property, it was alleged, was stolen from the Count on the 11th ultimo while he was travelling by train between Bombay and Manmad.

The accused was last seen in Calcutta on the 19th of December near the New Market where the Letter of Credit dropped from his pocket and was picked up by a Police Officer and forwarded to the complainant.

MAJOR H. BONHAM-CARTER.

Presentation on his Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 22.

Major H. Bonham-Carter, R. E., the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, is leaving Madras at the end of this week on a year's furlough.

In grateful remembrance of his beneficent administration of the Railway a group photo was taken of him, his Secretaries and Office Staff and an Address presented.

Major Bonham-Carter in the course of his reply thanked the Staff for the able and conscientious manner in which they had worked, and added—"the present time is no doubt to most of you a time of anxiety, but you may rest assured you will receive as much consideration from the new Railway Administration as you have received from the old one. The thing is certain that appreciation will everywhere be accorded to good work done."

THE PUNJAB LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Departure.

CHAMBER'S SYMPATHETIC TELEGRAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 22.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has passed the following Resolution and telegraphed copy to Sir Denzil Ibbetson:—

"The members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce hereby place on record their deep regret at the circumstances under which the retirement of Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has been rendered imperative.

"The Punjab-Chamber of Commerce feels that the untimely departure of Sir Denzil Ibbetson from the Punjab Administration at the present moment, and especially so soon after the assumption of his high office, is a severe loss to the Province and to India, generally, and desires to express its profound sympathy with Sir Denzil Ibbetson himself and with Lady Ibbetson and their family on the circumstances which have thus interrupted a useful, honourable and brilliant career.

"The Punjab Chamber in tendering Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson a respectful farewell cannot refrain from expressing its earnest hope that Sir Denzil Ibbetson's departure from India may be the first step towards a complete restoration to his wonted health and activity."

Sir Louis Dane will leave Calcutta for Lahore at the end of the month and will assume office as Lieutenant Governor on the 1st of February.

It is believed that Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, who arrived in Lahore on Tuesday evening and is to act as Lieutenant-Governor during the short interval, will retire immediately after making over charge to Sir Louis Dane next week.

Sir Thomas Gordon Walker Assumed office to-day.

CROP PROSPECTS IN DELHI.

Relief Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 22.

Regarding relief measures in Delhi City, connected with the dearness of food supplies, the public meeting originally convened for 19th instant was held at the Delhi Town Hall this evening,

The Deputy Commissioner R. C. Humphreys, I. C. S., Officiating as Chairman of the Committee.

Numerous farther donations were made to the local famine fund which now totals Rs. 10,000 lodged with the National Bank.

The preliminary measures agreed upon include the opening of relief depots in various parts of the city where wheat flour will be retailed at ten seers per rupee. For the present on tickets issued monthly entitling holders to such privileged rates of purchase the unit of consumption being sixteen seers per mensem for each member of family above five years of age. Sub-Committees for preparation of lists of persons entitled to relief and for distribution of tickets are being formed for each wood.

The distress in the city less concerns the working classes than the poorer genteel Indian folk in the seclusion of zenana.

Although during the recent G. I. P. Ry Strike a proclamation was issued by the Railway authorities that the names of all loyal workers would be placed before the Board for recognition and reward. But niggardly the recognition has been meted to Delhi subordinate staff. Three men of the total of eighteen receiving one day's extra pay for additional services rendered in the working trains. The remaining fifteen loyal workers who received nothing relying on the princely proclamation above quoted have submitted memorial through regular channel to headquarters for consideration.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police Constables are refusing pay as a protest against its rate.

FAMINE OPERATIONS AT DELHI.

Engineer Robertson Breaks Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 22.

The first regular test work connected with famine relief in Delhi Division was started on 15th instant, in Gurgaon District in the work of constructing the Alipur Gamraoj bund. By the 18th instant the work had attracted some 700 villagers, mainly of the locality as only fifty availed themselves of the hutting accommodation provided. Excellent residential huts, with kutcha walls and galvanized iron roofs have been provided in the famine camp for villagers from outside areas, such accommodation being available approximately for 1,000 people

One regrets to report that Mr. C. H. Robertsons Executive Engineer, appointed to be his charge of the Delhi famine division who joined from Simla on the 2nd instant was removed to hospital on the sufferring from religious mania. His removal to Lahore yesterday was under restraint as he is hopelessly insane he joined the department in 1891, is unmarried and son to Rev. Robertson of Edinburgh. The Executive Engineer, Delhi, officiates temporarily in charge of the Famine Division.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Storrs Appointed Professor of English.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Francis Edmund Storrs of Jesus College, Cambridge, to fill, temporarily, the post of Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GULEDGUDD, JANUARY 22.

Mr. Bhownagree, the Excise Inspector in Bijapur, on information, searched one Rattanappa Annappa's house, and found 33 bottles of Mogiai liquor concealed underneath the ground. Rattanappa was charged with importing and Bailia Hammuppa with abetment and the Magistrate Hungund sentenced Ruttanappa to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees fifty and Bailia was fined rupees twenty-five.

THE DARJEELING ASSAULT CASE.

Appeal Lodged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Babu Durga Charan Sanyal accused in what is known as the Darjeeling Mail train assault case has filed an appeal in High Court. Accused, it will be remembered, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bogra disagreeing with both the Assessors of assaulting Messrs. Coates and Smart with a "kukri" and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

JUSTICE KARAMAT HUSAIN.

Eulogy from the Bar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

Mr. Justice Karamat Husain took his seat for the first time in the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday morning sitting with Mr. Justice Aikman in the Fourth Bench.

The Court was crowded with Barristers, Advocates and Vakils practising before that Court and in the Lower Courts in Allahabad besides many friends of the learned Judge.

On their Lordships taking their seats Mr. Ross-Alston said he desired, on behalf of the Bar to congratulate his Lordship Mr. Justice Karamat Husain on the position he had attained that day.

Those who knew his Lordship, and his career would recognise that he (Mr. Alston) was speaking not merely as a matter of form when he said he believed that the country was gratified at the appointment itself and also at the particular selection that had been made.

His Lordship has been known to them in Allahabad as a Member of the Bar for about 18 years and he might safely say that during that time his Lordship had not made, either purposely or inadvertently, a single enemy.

He doubted whether it would have been possible for the Secretary of State to have made a selection which would cause less criticism than this one had done. Indeed, it had caused no hostile criticism whatever.

It had been said that to be a good Judge one should be both a gentleman and a sound lawyer. His Lordship possessed these two qualifications in a large measure. No one who had met his Lordship could have failed to be struck by his great courtesy of manner. And those who had acknowledged of his work in the direction of India, his scholarship in Jurisprudence and of his deep study of Mahomedan Law had no doubt that he was a very sound lawyer.

Mr. Motilal Nehru, Advocate representing the Advocates and Vakils said:—"The need for a seventh Judge had long been felt by the Bench and Bar and the public generally, and his Lordship's appointment supplied that need and carried with it the recognition of the claim that this court should have at least two Indian Judges. The Vakils and Advocates joined Mr. Ross-Alston in wishing his Lordship a successful career on the Bench.

Mr. Justice Koramat Husain in reply said:—"I thank you most sincerely for the kind and complimentary words which you have been good enough to address to me. There is a Persian proverb "Bar chai az dil Khaizad bar dil Raizad."

(Whatever comes from the heart goes straight to the heart.) The terms in which you have spoken of me have, therefore, deeply touched me. On an occasion like this it is hardly necessary for me to say that I shall do my best to perform the important and onerous duties of my office.

Gentlemen, it is only the other day that I was one of you, and that I worked with you for about 18 years. I, therefore, have a claim upon you, and in consequence of that claim, I feel confident that I shall have the fullest benefit of your great experience of human nature, of your extensive knowledge of the principles and precedence of law, and of your genuine co-operation in the administration of Justice which, to my mind, is one of the robbest duties and privileges of man.

I again thank you, gentlemen, for the way in which you have spoken."

TELEGRAPHISTS IN MADRAS

Meeting of Subordinate Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 22.

Under the Presidency of J. Rodrigues, 1st Grade Telegraph Master, a large and representative meeting of the Government Telegraph Department Subordinate Staff including a majority of Telegraph Masters has held here yesterday evening. The following resolutions were passed:—

"We adopt the rules of the Telegraph Union as circulated by the Rangoon Committee and proceed to enrol members forthwith.

"We record with regret the unsatisfactory reply received from the Commerce and Industry Department having regard to fact that once the recommendations of the Commission are to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State the subordinate branch will be absolutely powerless and it will then be too late to memorialise the Secretary of State that we therefore ask General the Secretary respectfully to wire to the Secretary of State for India praying that the subordinate branch be given the privilege of knowing what these recommendations are before sanction is accorded.

"Further that we desire to memorialise the Secretary of State that if in the recommendations pay and prospects of Subordinate Branch be curtailed or reduced he will graciously keep pending his final sanction till our memoral reaches him.

"That we lose no time in securing the services of a Parliamentary Member to fight our cause, that we exercise great care in securing the night and proper member.

"As there was not sufficient time to discuss the remaining propositions on the Agenda paper the meeting was adjourned.

"The Chairman in opening the speech referred Mr. Newland's lectures as reported in the papers and disapproved the latter views in toto."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 23.

Captain W. C. Crosse, Assistant to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay, is directed to proceed to Deolali on inspection duty, returning to Bombay on completion of duty.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS JANUARY 22.—Major Beville, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.
Captain Mangle, 2nd Con. Rangers, from Poona.
Lieut. Lerchman, Rl. Sussex, from England.
Lieut. Maclean, R. A., from Aden.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 22.—Major Brett, R. E., to Madras.
Lieut. Lerchman, R. Sussex, to Umbala.
Captain, Barrow, I. M. S., to England.
Major, Beville, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Captain, Hogg, R. E., to Poona.
Captain, Paul, A. V. D., to Karachi.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 22.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Southern Army, accompanied by Major C. S. Stewart, D. S. O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain T. D. Jackson, D. S. O., Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Madras this morning from Wellington en route to Burma. The party leave for Burma by to-morrow's Mail steamer on inspection duty.

RAIN EXPECTED IN NORTH INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Rain is to-day reported in Baluchistan and Kashmir and the depression from the West which has caused it seems likely to extend into Rajputana and the Punjab. Every drop which now falls is precious,

HEAVY SNOW IN NUSHKI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 22.

At Nushki on the 10th instant snow was lying two inches deep. Such snowfall at Nushki was never before on record.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CABINET DIFFERENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 22.

London, January 10.—The "Manchester Guardian" and other Liberal organs hint at the difficulties existing between the First Lord of the Admiralty Lord Tweedmouth and the War Secretary Mr. Haldane on the one hand and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith on the other.

Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Haldane are unwilling to surrender any funds for Old Age Pensions while the Cabinet, generally, is uneasy about the Naval and Military expenditure and is inclined to retrench if the Liberals support the Budget.

Congo Annexation.

There is a growing feeling in Belgium against the Congo Annexation.

Many tribes in Congo are in open revolt. Heavy intermittent fighting has taken place in several districts.

Cannibals in Congo.

The explorer's employes, Ryan and Guggenheins, International Rubber Corporation at Kasai in Congo, had a severe encounter recently with cannibals armed with flintlocks. 125 natives, including five of party porters, were killed. The Belgian detachment fought the cannibals. For a whole day. Explorer retired.

New Harbour at Heliogoland

The Committee on the Reichstag, Berlin, voted £1,500,000 for harbour construction at Heliogoland.

After hearing a Confidental Statement giving reasons for the work, the Local Government Board decided to compel the Poplar Board of Guardians to send all able-bodied recipients of out-door relief to form a colony where a modified labour test will be applied.

Navvies for Canada.

General Booth of the Salvation Army has been invited to send 25,000 navvies to Canada. The navvies are guaranteed ten years work at ten shillings per diem.

Retrial of Thaw.

The retrial of Thaw for White's murder commenced at New York on the 6th instant before Justice Dowling who says he is willing to hold night sittings to dispose of the case early.

The plea of "Not Guilty, was withdrawn. Thaw now pleads insanity when the deed was committed. Of 400 talesmen who were summoned, only seven jurors so far were selected.

Addition to Admiralty Active List.

The Admiralty has replaced on the active list 3rd Class Cruiser "Philomil" of 2,575 tons and sloop "Algarine" of 1,050 tons which have been ineffective since 1904.

China's Attitude Criticized in Japan

"Kokumin Shimbun," a Tokio daily, complains of China's attitude towards Japan and hints that unless outstanding questions are arranged Japan will be forced to mobilise an army of 7,000,000 men.

Motor 'Bus Strikers

Nine hundred motor bus strikers held a demonstration in Hyde Park and resolved to apply for a Board of Trade enquiry.

Eight hundred have been dismissed for refusing to resume duty.

Mayor of Birmingham Captured by Unemployed.

A mob of the unemployed at Birmingham, being foiled in an attempt to invade the Municipal Council Chamber, captured the Mayor of the City and lashed him to a pillar outside the building because he declined to enforce the Unemployed Act on the ground that the distress was not acute.

The Glasgow unemployed, now amount to 10,000.

German Pastor's Visit to London.

One hundred German pastors visit London next June.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London will join in welcoming the visitors

Roll of Russian Prisoners.

There are 140,000 confined in Russian prisons, £34,000 beyond what is possible to accommodate sanitarily in the Penal establishments.

Black Sea Fleet Plot.

The recent dismissal of 8,000 dock labourers has created insubordination at Sebastopol in order to prevent an outbreak among the Sailors of the Black Sea Fleet sent to sea. When the Sailors' barracks were searched a list was found dividing their officers into three categories with varying degrees of punishment assigned them. Hundreds of powerful bombs were discovered designed to destroy the Black Sea Fleet.

Wrecked Petroleum Steamer on Fire.

The Anglo-American Oil Company's steamer "Honsatonic," 2,552 tons, laden with Petroleum, struck Maidens Rocks, off Antrim coast. In an attempt to use the rocket apparatus the vessel was set afire. The crew, save two, were landed safely. After the boats were clear off the steamer a terrific explosion occurred on the wrecked steamer.

Swindling a Diamond Magnate.

At Paris Engineer La Moine is charged with having swindled Wehrner, a South African Mining magnate, of £64,000 by pretending he could manufacture diamonds. The accused denied the fraud and claimed he could demonstrate his discovery. His contract with Wehrner stipulated his formula of manufacture should be deposited in the London Bank not to be opened till accused's death when it would become Wehrner's property. The Magistrate is considering the question of obtaining the envelope and opening it.

British Miners Want Eight Hours Day.

An influential deputation, representing Mining Associations of Great Britain, waited upon Mr. Herbert Gladstone and urged their objections against the Government's Bill to provide an eight hours working day in mines. The deputation declared that an eight hours day only reduce the coal supply by 10 or 13 per cent., also increase the prices. Mr. Gladstone, replying, said that Parliament desired the limitation of the working hours in mines although he admitted the result of the limitation would be to raise prices. He promised to do his best to find a basis for an agreement which would be satisfactory to employers and employes.

New Aim-Corrector.

Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson is experimenting on board the "Vengeance" at Torbay with a new aim-corrector. This instrument, placed on the deck behind the armour is intended to supercede the exposed station aloft. If the new aim-corrector is successful it will revolutionise the fire control system.

Depression in Prussian Finances.

Owing chiefly to bad railway returns the Prussian finances here showed a deficit of £2,500,000 at the end of last year. It is estimated that the current year's expenditure shows an increase of £80,000,000 as compared in the last year's figures. The increase will be met by a loan raising the income tax and opening new collieries.

Rent War in New York.

The rent strike in New York developed into serious rioting. Many were injured. 300 more tenants refusing the pay rent. were evicted.

Tammany and the American Crisis.

Mr. Jackson, Attorney-General, New York State, addressing a gathering of business men, declared that the lawless methods of private bankers were only comparable to those of Tammany-Tweed ring when he was investigating affairs of Wobbling banks. He met many men who ought to be in gaol. Metz the Comptroller of New York City, asserts that the financial panic is not over. Good times cannot return till complete confidence has been restored throughout the country.

Indemnifying Chinese Piracy.

The Viceroy of Canton has agreed to pay £8,500 to settle the British claims arising out of an attack by hand of Chinese pirates on the Steamer "Sainam" and the murder of Dr. Macdonald a missionary in July 1906.

SMALL-POX IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COWNPORE, JANUARY 22.

A few cases of small-pox occurred amongst Europeans. Lymns, of the Victoria Mills, succumbed after ten days' illness. Lymns, who leaves a widow and two children, one a baby in arms, was only 12 months in India. The Assistant Telegraph Master is also down with the same disease.

BEPIN CHUNDER PAL'S COMING RELEASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

"By the grace of God Babu Bepin Chunder Pal will again take charge of the "Nabasakti" after coming out of jail on 9th March." So runs a notice in that paper says the "Empire."

THE RECENT MURDER AT TEHERAN.

THE following cablegrams have been received by Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., who, as President of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, had appealed both to the Shah's Government as well as the Persian Parliament for justice, in respect of the murder of Faraidoon, the Manager of the Teheran branch of Shahjehanian the well-known firm of Zoroastrian merchants and bankers in Persia.

(1) From Moshir-ud-Dowleh, the Persian Foreign Minister: "No efforts spared to redress murder of Arab Faraidoon. Prompt measures already taken to bring culprits to justice and inflict severe exemplary punishment."

(2) From the President of the Persian Parliament: "Government taking stringent measures to redress Faraidoon's murder. Two culprits have been already arrested. Parliament has great sympathy with Parsi Community."

G. I. P. RY. WORKSHOPS STRIKE.

Men Resumed Work.

The strike is now at an end and the men resumed work yesterday. The Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel were opened at 2 p. m. and the men were admitted. This happy termination was the result of the assurance given to the men by the Agent that the sanction by the Home Board to grant grain compensation allowance also to men drawing salaries between Rs. 16 and Rs. 100 per mensem has been received, but that the scale was under consideration. As to the other grievances mentioned in their petition to the agent the latter promised to consider carefully and to give a reply by the end of February. In the meantime the men were told to resume work and they did so.

In the morning the men in a body came to the Victoria Terminus and waited in the maidan opposite the Agent's office while their leaders forming a deputation were received by the Agent. Mr. Dunlop, Solicitor of the men, conferred with the Agent on behalf of his clients.

THE SCARLET TROUBADOURS.

LAST evening the Scarlet Troubadours entered upon the second phase of their week's stay in Bombay by presenting a revised programme. It was pleasing to see a larger audience than those that gathered on the first nights of the week but there is still room for improvement and Bombay will do well to give the troupe better patronage both because the entertainment is wholly enjoyable and because good entertainments deserve every support in Bombay. Some clever new songs have been introduced and some equally clever old ones revived to make the performance go with a swing and the applause last night was far more genuine than it often is in Bombay. Into exact details it is not necessary to enter for there is no reason why the same songs should be sung each night, in fact slight changes are quite possible and highly desirable. The Scarlet Troubadours improve with acquaintance and we hope to see really full houses before the season ends on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

A letter to the President, dated the 11th January 1908 from Mr. J. D. Nadarshah and 34 others, graduates in Civil Engineering of the Indian Universities was forwarded to the Corporation for disposal. The letter stated that "certain proposals for the reorganization of the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality have recently been placed before the Corporation by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., which are now under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation, that the proposals are no doubt very carefully framed with a view to secure the greatest degree of efficiency compatible with a reasonable increase of expenditure, but that it is to be regretted that while making his remarks for the select of officers in the superior grades, the Commissioner has confined his recommendations to Members and Associate Members of the Institute fo Civil Engineers, Members of the Association of Municipal Engineers and Graduates of the British Universities only and has not taken into consideration the claims of the Graduates in Civil Engineering of the Indian Universities. Giving particulars as to the qualifications of local Engineers and requesting that the Corporation will pay due consideration to this matter and will, in justice and fairness, pronounce and put on record their recognition of the rights and claims of the Graduates of the Indian Universities and especially those of the Bombay University for the said appointments. Forwarding copies of some of the correspondence that has appeared on the subject in the Local Papers."

SIGNOR CAMINADA, an hydraulic engineer, has drawn up a scheme for the construction of a canal to cross the Alps and connect Genoa with Lake Constance. The canal would be 366 miles long, existing water courses being utilised for 161 miles. It would allow the passage of vessels of six hundred tons and the carriage of fifteen million tons of cargo per annum.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

LILIAN RUSSELL.

Jingo's Daughter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 3

It has from time to time been stated, both in the American newspapers and those of this country, that Lilian Russell the famous comic-opera star, would bring a company to London in the course of a starring tour of the world. Patiently and in vain the play-goers of this city have awaited the arrival of this beauty of the lyric stage, and now it is definitely stated that Miss Russell really and truly means to come over here next spring and play at the head of her own company a season in the West End. The joy occasioned by the announcement is somewhat chastened by the absence of any particulars as to the pieces to be presented here or as to the artists to be chosen to accompany the star. Yet we should be thankful.

MISS FANNIE WARD.

Those who saw Mr. Channing Pollock's play "In the Bishop's Carriage," when it had a brief run at the Waldorf, and subsequently at the Aldwych some months ago, will probably recall as the most striking features of the piece, Miss Fannie Ward's performance as the thief Nance Olden. To most of those who remembered the lady's earlier work in the West End of London, her treatment of the character came as an exceedingly agreeable surprise; in point of fact no one had for a moment expected it. At that time, and upon various occasions subsequently, it was stated that Miss Ward had been so encouraged by her reception that she would arrange to return to London with certain new plays. Miss ward has now, it is understood, decided to play a season here next spring. During the forthcoming tour in America she will try at least one new play with a view to her London season, when she will present, among other novelties, Eugene Walter's one-act piece, "The Flag Station." This is a story of a wife's infidelity, and is said to be a remarkably strong piece of work.

THE BONNET SHOP.

It is good news to learn that Miss Marie Dressler who some weeks ago was compelled by illness to withdraw from the programme at the Palace, has now quite recovered, and has arranged to make her reappearance at the establishment in question on the evening of next Monday week, the 13th instant.

For that occasion Miss Dressler is preparing a new sketch, which she calls "The Bonnet Shop," and in which she will have the assistance of her cousin, Miss Mabel Redfern, Mr. Ernest Lambart, and the Palace Girls. There is, it seems, only the slightest pretence to a story in "The Bonnet Shop," but it is more to the point that Miss Dressler, as a lady who comes to try on hats will have full opportunity for the display of her comedy talent.

At the conclusion of her engagement at the Palace, Miss Dressler will go into musical comedy.

JINGO'S DAUGHTER.

Among the engagements which Mr. Alfred Butt, of the Palace, has made for the early part of the present year is that of Miss Ouida Macdermott, the intelligent young singer who has made the special "hit" of the Lyceum pantomime. Miss Macdermott who is the only daughter of the late George H. Macdermott—the illustrious lion comique of former days, and father of the word "Jingo," as applied to politics—has made such a remarkable success with the song "Redwing" at the Lyceum, that offers for engagements both for the variety theatres and for musical comedy have reached her from many quarters. As a personal impression one gathers that the young lady, whose chief gift is one of considerable declamatory power, is not likely to be spoiled either by success or by the rhapsodic writings of some impressionable critics. Here is a young, good-looking, talented artist who, being very much in earnest about her work, will probably come to the first rank.

THE OLD BRIGADE.

Mention in the foregoing paragraph of an artist of former days serves to bring under notice the fact that one of the most amusing turns in the present Oxford programme is that provided by Mr. James Fawn, who is really a marvel of indestructible popularity. How many years ago is it since "Jimmy" Fawn sang his first song at the Oxford, and where are the majority of his contemporaries? One does not always care to count the years that have gone, but at a rough guess it must be considerably more than a quarter of a century since that sunset afterglow countenance of his first beamed across the gas foot-lights. In those early days there used to be a gem of his, the refrain of which began "Hello! Where are yer comin' to?" and later James Fawn immortalised himself and the force with "Ask a Policeman," while "Up I came with my little lot" was one of his real hits. Now, round, rosy, beaming, and bibulous as ever, he is singing of "The Henpecked Jossers' Club," a sample of the fine old crusted ditty of the middle eighties. And it is good to hear the Oxford audiences laughing heartily at the artless humour of the patter delivered with inimitable unctuousness by the incomparable exponent of the inoffensive variety-stage drunkard. In this particular brand of humour no one has ever been so successful as James Fawn, who in this year of grace enjoys a measure of popularity that some of his younger rivals would never attain in three whole centuries.

"SWEET SISTERHOOD."
A JAR.

A recent issue of the New York "Evening Post" contains an account of an interview with Miss Marie Lloyd, in which that lady gives the reporter a piece of her mind with regard to her younger sister, Alice. According to Marie, Alice did everything that was possible to dissuade her from going to America, and in other ways behaved in a dreadfully unsisterly way. Here is a characteristic piece out of the middle of the interview: "When it comes to a family jar it takes sisters to do you up brown every time. Have I got sisters? Why there was a time when, except for my father and mother, I had nothing on earth but sisters. There's Gracie and Daisy and Alice" (as she spoke the word Alice a frozen note crept into her voice and stayed there until she introduced a pretty girl in the next chair), "and this is Annie, the youngest of the lot of us, and the pick of the Lloyd basket, let me tell you."

"Well, as far as education goes," continued Miss Lloyd, "they're all fine ladies compared to poor Marie. She hadn't time for much of an education, Marie had'nt. She had to work to clothe and feed and educate all the rest of the bunch. I was glad to do it. I've never regretted it. I've been a mother to them, sure enough, and none of them knows it better than Alice whom I sent over here years ago."

Towards the close of the interview, Miss Lloyd, who had been complaining of the fact that ridiculously false statements with regard to her age had carefully been circulated before her arrival in America said: "Yesterday in Boston the last straw happened. A woman came to me from a newspaper and said she had been reading Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's memoirs. In the first chapter Mme. Bernhardt describes her life as a very young girl, and speaks of a Marie Lloyd who taught her to recite. The Boston woman wanted to know if I was the same party. I said, 'Madam, this is not the same. You are suffering from a case of mistaken identity. It would have been impossible for me to have had the honour of being Mme. Bernhardt's governess, for I am only 82.'"

And softly humming "Alice, Where Art Thou?" Marie Lloyd entered Keith and Proctor's Twenty-third-street Theatre.

FOOTBALL.

It is deemed necessary that footballers shall contribute to the delights of Christmas and the New Year holidays. And they play their part well. Perforce they know no junketings and to a very serious public they offer the most extraordinary results. Folk talk glibly of "form." There is no "form" at this period of the year. Football and festivities conspire to create the most ridiculous situations.

The least-fancied team very often achieve the most astounding success; a great side most times perform like so many novices.

In a year just begun it would not be well for the Football Association to forbid this buying and selling of the right of playing at home in cup ties.

Cup fighting, if it is to be anything at all, must be a grand speculation freed from business deals. The game is already suffering from commercialism.

It already represents too much of a trust, and it would be a pity if the power of the purse were allowed to be exercised for all time.

If battles for the possession of the English Cup were permitted to develop into a system of shop-keeping the game would quietly fall into complete disrepute, and I ask the members of the Football Association to insist that each round of their great and immensely popular competition shall be played in whatever form it is made by the old-time custom of dipping into the hat.

HOCKEY.

"Home for the holidays" has been so much the rule with prominent players that recent club results should not be taken too seriously.

For their match against Surbiton which ended in a draw, Staines had five of their first choices away, and it would be presumptuous to assert that the clubs are equal in merit.

The match had one outstanding feature, that being the fine form of the Staines captain and old international, H. S. Freeman.

He is said to have finished with representative matches, but the moderate quality of full back play generally engenders the wish that he would reappear.

Recently he played a great game for Middlesex against Hampshire. A yard or two slower, perhaps, than he used to be, but in point of finesse and headwork generally, he was the best man on the field.

Full backs who think that slogging the ball hard and often is the Alpha and Omega of their mission could learn many a valuable lesson by watching Freeman play through a match.

As this popular player is only 31 years of age, there seems to be no special reason why he should not come out of his shell. He is a versatile athlete, and very little special training would be required to recover the little he has lost of his former pace.

He may yet be asked to play for the South against the West.

R. C.

A PARSI ATHLETE OF NAVSARI.

THE death is reported of a Parsi celebrity, named Mr. Bapuji Khurshadji Mulla, in his family house at Navsari. Mr. Bapuji was a well-known figure in this Guicowari town from his boyhood. For several years past, he had been serving the Government of Bombay in the Opium Police Preventive Service as an Inspector, to which post he was fitted by his splendid physique, strong nerves, great moral rectitude, and sturdy independence of character. In consequence of Mr. Bapuji, who was an athelete, having exhibited great prowess and pluck in resisting an unjust arrest ordered by the Subah and the Police Fouzdar of Navsari about thirty years ago, he was generally known there by the appellation of the "Parsi Pehelwan", or the Parsi strong-man. Many are the tales in the town relating to his daring deeds and successes in wrestling bouts.

Under the new scheme of the Opium Department, which came into force a few months back, Mr. Bapuji was appointed a Circle Inspector on enhanced emoluments, and posted to the Panch Mahals district, the frontiers of which were reputed for the contraband importation of opium, carried on for years past by bold and daring smugglers who, being armed and well-known for their ferocity, were not interfered with seriously.

A few days ago, while out riding in the district, Mr. Bapuji sustained a nasty fall from a camel, probably sustaining internal injuries which necessitated his immediate removal to Navsari, where he succumbed in the beginning of the current week, at the age of 54. Many a smuggler ruffian had he run to earth and brought to book in the Courts of Justice. His uprightness and courage received early recognition. Mr. Bapuji went on capturing the frontier smugglers of opium, and prosecuting them successfully before the Magistrates in the District. He was extremely well-fitted for this purpose by his previous training as a Mamlatdar and Magistrate in the Rajpipla State, under the English Administrator there. Before qualifying himself as a Magistrate according to the rules of the standard laid down by the British Government, Mr. Bapuji had served as a gymnastic teacher in Baroda city, where several of his pupils remember him to this day for his modesty and courtesy.

The one great episode of Mr. Bapuji's life which lends a rich colouring to a romantic career occurred about thirty years ago. Some property was owned by him in the British territory appertaining to the Surat District, near the well-known temple of Ashapuri which was only a few yards distant from the Guicowari limits of Navsari. In consequence of a complaint made against him the Guicowari Fauzdar, with the approval of his superior the Subah, sent for him on the pretence of urgent business. When arrived at the Guicowari Thana of Navsari he was ordered into custody. This was in the old days when the will of the officials was the law of the land. Numbers of sepoys, including the armed irregulars, and men of the Arab contingent collected, but he defied all and dared them to touch him. In a loud voice he roared out to the Subah and the Fouzdar, asking the reason for such unmerited ill-treatment. Frightened at the furious figure before them, the officials ordered him to be manacled, but he broke the hand-cuffs and leapt towards the officials. They and their subordinates sought safety in flight. The "Chaus" or chief of the Arabs, a venerable man with a long flowing white beard, approached him gently and advised him to surrender to authority, assuring him that "Allah" would do the right. Mr. Hope (afterwards Sir Theodore Hope) was Collecter of Surat at the time. Bapuji behaved himself to such good purpose with the British Resident at Baroda that he procured his release from custody, and an order of suspension of the erring Subah and the Fauzdar. These were later tried before Mr. Ollivant, afterwards Sir Charles Ollivant, then Assistant Collector, on a charge of abducting a British subject, and other offences. The Subah was discharged at an early stage. After a protracted trival, in which the Parsi Fauzdar was defended by Mr. Tyrrel Leith of the Bombay Bar, and the complainant Mr. Bapuji was represented by Mr. Pherozeshah, now Sir Pherezeshah Mehta, the Fouzdar was also discharged.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's, steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers.

FROM LONDON.

Bayley, Mrs	Montefiore, Lt C E
Campbell, Mr H	Moore, Miss E W
Francis, Miss A	Pollard, Miss C
Gowtrey, Miss E	Richards: Mr W H
Harford, Col H C	Swetenham, Miss
Hieroander, Mr E W	Townsund, Mr F D
Hayle, Mr B C	Ungate, Mr J C
Joss, Miss	Wilson, Mr J
Miller, Mr G R	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burns, Mrs	Moffey, Mrs
Chesey, Mr J G	Murray, Mr W M
Cooke, Miss A B	Martin, Mr R H
Digby, Mr H M	McGarry, Mr E
Dobbie, Mr J	Nevill, Mr N E
Edmondson, Mr R I	Oneill, Capt P L
Glasgow, Kt M R	Robertson, Mr J
Houston, Capt A M	Scott, Mr R C
Harris, Mr	Stocken, Mr E
Jost, Mr C M	Sheepsbanks Miss E
Knocker, Capt A G	Summers, Mr R D
Lewis, Mr A F	Tichborne, Sir H
Laker, Mr Tour	Vijayaker, Dr
Murray, Major C F F	Walter, Capt Mrs A E Inft
Moffey, Mr L	Wears, Mr R P

FROM BRINDISI.

Bamber, Lt Col C J	Osborne, Major P B
Cameron, Mr W H	Tickell, Mr J R
HindMarsh, J A	

FOR KARACHI.

Pennington, Miss	Brown. Mr C H.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

THE following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" to-day from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of saloon passengers at Ballard Pier at 11-15 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 9 a.m. with all their baggage:—

Captain E. Barnardiston, Lady RubyElliot, Miss Farquhar, Mr. N, W. Hamilton, Mr. Millon, Dr. Claret, Lady Ruby Elliot with maid, Mr. A. R. Parpia. Mr, H. M. Abass, Mr. K. S. Chasker, Mr. I. L. Asrani, Mr. R. Sofia, Mr. P. P. Tobet, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Moss, Mr. P. M. Tobet, Mr. H. T. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Vullod, Mr. and Mrs. Sintolle, Mr. Alessandri, Mr. J. Appenheim, Mr. Vannoni, Mr. Robreau, Mr. Bartoli, Mr. and Mrs Stephani and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lemonnier and child, Mr. Lamprohand, Mrs. Guegain, Mrs. Soubeiran, Mr. Wauquiez, Mr. Taboureux, Mr. and Mrs. Fordsham, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. O. Desneux, Mr. Marquer, Mr. Freze Mr. Laria, Mr, Moalleo, Mr. Paul Leger, Mr. F. H. Marte, Mr. Keake, Mr. D, Sharma, Mr. N. V. Ribeiro.

For Aden—Mr. S. Vas.

For Port-Said—Mr. E. Wibel and Mr. P. Findler.

THE VALUE OF "SNAKES STONES."

Ceylon is without doubt a delightful place, writes "Nomad" to the "Ceylon Observer" yet I have a serious bone to pick with it, and this, too, after a very short stay in the island.

I look upon Ceylon, for the time being, as my host, but it has not fulfilled the customary usages of such up to now.

When a stranger arrives in a new place, it is usual for his host to exercise all his faculities in trying to give his guest a good first impression, and not the contrary, as has happened in my own case.

I had been less than a week in the island and was staying at a friend's bungalow on an up-country tea plantation.

Foolishly I set off for the first time in white ducks and cricket boots. Always before this I had worn breeches and leggings.

I missed the right path, and found myself on the wrong side of the stream, so, having crossed it, I started up a steep hill-side through grass as high as my shoulder.

When about a dozen yards above the stream, I stepped off a rock on to a tuft of grass, when suddenly from the side of a tuft a brownish flat head struck at me viciously, but missed me by a few inches.

I jumped back on to the rock badly frightened, for I had recognised the snake as being the much-dreaded tic.

I stood absolutely still for about ten minutes, peering about me through the tall grass, but could see nothing though I several times heard rustlings down below. This got on my nerves after a bit so taking a box of matches from my pocket, I set fire to the grass all round me, so that I soon stood in the centre of a blackened clearing.

I then cheerfully lit my pipe, congratulating myself on my escape, and again started up the hill.

I had not gone more than ten yards when a flat brown head struck at me again and I felt a sharp prick on my right leg, just above my boot.

Regardless of another bite, I leapt after the snake, lashing at it with my stick in a sudden fury.

Then I realised what had happened, and a nasty cold feeling seized me, and sweat stood on my forehead. I knew that I only had two hours at most to live, and I felt an angry resentment against fate.

If some one had to go, why not some aged, senile man? Why should I, at the age of twentytwo, just beginning to appreciate the good things of life, be taken? Then my presence of mind returned, and, sitting down on a tuft, I scratched the skin round the two little punctures away with my finger nails and sucked as hard as I could through thin grass stalks. This probably saved, or helped to save, my life. I must have sucked out some of the poison, as I felt a bitter taste in my month.

I then turned and ran back to the bungalow which was about ½ of a-mile away.

Arrived at the foot of the last flight of steps I turned suddenly giddy and sat down on a rock.

Summoning all my will power to help me I tottered up the verandah, and yelled for the 'boy,' telling him to bring me whisky at once.

Just then my friend came in, and I asked him to have a drink,

Noticing something curious about my voice and possibly amused at my asking him to help himself to his own whisky, he asked me what the matter was. I told him, and he at once sent a cooly running off for the nearest Doctor.

I was drinking tumbler-fulls of neat whisky all this time as if it were water. We sat there for some time while I waxed flippant, and joked with him too keep my own spirits up.

Then my leg went quite numb, so I limped across to the writing-table, and hastily drew up a will, which he signed.

Just as I had finished, the pains came on. I writhed in my chair in agony, and held his wrist, which he assured me was sore the next day. After that I gave way, and sobbed like a child.

All this time the 'boy' was rubbing my leg with limes, and I kept swearing at him for leaving off, though he never ceased, but I could feel nothing. After finishing a whole bottle of raw whisky, I got more or less drunk, which is the only thing to do under such circumstances.

Just then a neighbouring planter galloped up, carrying in one pocket a full bottle of whisky, in another a razor, with which he was awfully anxious carve to my leg.

I insisted on lying down and going to sleep, but they wisely hauled me about the garden between them, while I abused them, and told them not to bully me, and kept advising the planter (who was a manager) to go and 'weigh' up his pluckers!

Then I left insulted, and told them that I was "perfikly capie of walking by 'shelf," with which they let me go, and, after proudly walking a few yards, I sat down violently on my friend's recently-planted pet rockery.

The Doctor rode up and said "Have you made him drunk yet?"

Receiving a reply in the affirmative he appeared pleased, and said that they could allow me to lie down.

I soon went to sleep, then began to turn grey, and my pulse stopped beating.

The Doctor injected strychnine, and started things off again. My friend resigned himself to the fact that I was pegging out, when the local barber, a good-looking Tamil, ran up saying he could cure master.

With a total disregard for medical etiquette he produced a small black stone, shaped like an almond, which, he assured us, had already cured two women in India of snake bite.

Before I go further, I should like to state that every word of this account is true, and that I am only writing it by special request, as it appears that a European is very rarely bitten by a deadly snake.

I shall be very pleased to show the 'snakestone,' which I am fully convinced saved my life, to any one interested, if they will communicate with me through the editor of this paper.

First of all passing the palms of his hands from my head to my feet several times, as if hypnotising me, he then placed the stone on the bitten place, where it stuck like a limpet.

After several hours he took the stone off with great difficulty, and placed it in some milk, which was quickly impregnated with the poison. He told me that I had undoubtedly been bitten by a tic-polonga.

In the middle of the night the pains returned, and my friend, who slept in the same room with me that night, sent off at once for the barber, who went through the same operation as before, telling me that the stone would drop off by itself in twelve hours. He applied the stone at twenty-five minutes after midnight, and it dropped off at twenty minutes to one the following afternoon!

Before my experience, I should have scoffed at a snake-stone, but I have been quite convert.

I should very much like to have the cure explained.

To me it a mystery, and I shall never part with my snake-stone.

My leg is now practically sound again, and except for occassional cram, causes me no trouble.

Comment on the letter the "Ceylon Observer" says:—We cannot bring ourselves to share his faith in the snake-stone and for reasons which will be duly given. But, first, let us say that in our opinion, "Nomad" owes his life, first we think, to not getting a full dose of the "tic"'s poison—there was some clothing at least, through which the snake had to strike; (2) to his scratching, forcing the wound to bleed and sucking away at once (a most important matter—but he should have begun with a ligature above the wound using his handkerchief and any bit of stick to tighten); (3) there was much in the after treatment favourable, especially in keeping the victim awake and moving; (4) and finally, let us suppose, that the snake-stone helped a little. The difficulty we feel about the latter is that Sir Joseph Fayrer, for several, years before finally quitting India, devoted himself to testing snake-stones, charms and so-called cures for snake poison from all parts of India. This was with the consent of the Government, which voted all expenses, and £500 reward for any one who brought an efficacious cure to be tested by Dr. Fayrer, who kept his own full-blooded snakes and a supply of poultry, &c, as experimental victims. The result was no cure to be found in all India, or in the world, for the full dose of poison from the bite of certain defined snakes among which the tic polonga was prominent. A large collection of snake-stones was tried and Fayrer (who was at the time—early "seventies"—Professor in the Medical College, Calcutta) decided they were not efficacious beyond helping to relieve where only a limited injection of poison had taken place, ordinary suction being even better. On the other hand Major Skinner relates two cases where he saved the lives of pioneers bitten by tic polongas, by deeply scoring the wounds at once with a penknife and then emptying a charge of gunpowder over the wound and applying a match. He did this several times and the patient was better in ten days. No pain was suffered, because the poison had numbed the parts, he adds. Tennent, who wrote 15 or 20 years earlier than Fayrer, gave currency to several accounts of cure by snake-stone in Ceylon (see p. 197, vol, I Edition, 1860) and had snake-stones analysed by Faraday. Our belief is that where snake-stone have given relief, prompt excision of the part bitten with free bleeding, would have been even more efficacious. We should like "Nomad" to mention at what elevation and in what district, "tics" were so common in the grass, as a warning to both residents and visitors. To sum up—if a snake has recently emptied its poison ducts, a bitten man though suffering pain is almost sure to recover, though some attempted cure gets the credit—often the attaching of a bit of carbonized bone (snakestone) to the wound. The safe course always is excision of the part bitten and copious bleeding from the wound with a ligature above and liquor ammonia or any other stimulant to the patient.

SPORTING NEWS.

MADRAS WINTER RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 22.

The following are the results of the Madras Races, Winter Meeting, held at the Guindy Race Course yesterday.

The attendance was fair and included Lady and Misses Lawley and Party from Government House, Mr. A. G. Hooper, M. P. and His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and Suite.

PUDUKOTHA PLATE.

Nippon (10st 2lbs) ..... Naranswamy 1
Claude Duval (10st 5lbs) ..... Shaik Ismail 2
Lomond (10st) ..... Meer Jan 3

Also Ran:—Shummah.

Betting: Evens Claude Duval, 2 to 1 against Nippon, 3 to 1 Shummah, and 4 to 1 Lomond.

Won by a length; five lengths between second and third. Time—56 4-5secs.

ATYAPURAM PLATE.

Actress (9st 12lbs) ..... Alford 1
Fair Sex (10st 3lbs) ..... Meah Jan 2
Ninepins (10st 6lbs) ..... Owner 3

Also Ran:—Blazes.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Ninepins and Fair Sex, 3 to 1 Blazes, and evens Actress.

Won by a short head; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—53 1-5secs.

MYSORE PLATE.

Royal Revenge (10st 7lbs) ..... McQuade 1
Bell Dhu (11st 7lbs) ..... Owner 2
Platoon (11st) ..... Alford 3

Also Ran:—The Moochin and Yuba.

Won by one and a half lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 19 3-5secs.

TRADES PLATE.

Fisherman (9st 9lbs) ..... McQuade 1
Myrtle (10st 13lbs) ..... Thompson 2
Mothi (10st 9lbs) ..... Shaik Ismail 3

Also Ran:—Camilla, Fortunatus, Cosmos, and Pompadour.

Betting: 2 to 1 Myrtle, Fortunatus and Fisherman, 4 to 1 Camilla and Cosmos, and 6 to 1 the rest.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 7secs.

JEYPORE PLATE.

Well Done (9st 11lbs) ..... Naranswamy 1
Embrace (9st 11lbs) ..... Mr Willoughby 2
Annex (9st 8lbs) ..... Alford 3

Also Ran:—Rapid Prince and Prince Rupert.

Betting: Evens Embrace and Well Done, 2 to 1 against Annex and 3 to 1 the rest.

Won by one and a half lengths. Time—1min. 6secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Handicaps

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 22.

The following is the handicap for the Civil Service Cup race:—

Eileen 10st 5lbs, Gyrtle 10st 5lbs, Firstbell 10st 5lbs, Wal 9st 13lbs, Circus Girl 9st 6lbs, Matin Bell 9st, Lorette 9st, Coin II. 8st 11lbs, Son of a Gun 8st 9lbs, Hooded Monk 8st 7lbs, Curlew 8st, Fabius 8st, Debon 7st 9lbs, Sago 7st 7lbs, Lady Polly 7st 7lbs, Lady Midget 7st 5lbs, The Points 6st 13lbs, Fortune 6st 2lbs, May Queen 6st. All others are scratched.

CAWNPORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY, 22.

The first round in the Semi-finals in the Bechtler Hockey Tournament at Cawnpore between the Oxford Light Infantry and the Royal Scots Fusiliers was played off this evening and was well contested the game resulting in two goals each. Each side scoring one goal in each half respectively the game will be replayed on Friday, the Finals being contested on Saturday.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson's Display at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 22.

A large number of persons assembled at the Chutter Manzil Club last evening, including a party from Government House to see Stevenson play Mike Elias, the Indian billiard champion.

Stevenson gave Elias five hundred in a thousand and ran out when Elias was 606.

Stevenson's display included three breaks of over two hundred each.

BOMBAY RACES.

7th Exra Meeting.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday, January 25.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—1 mile 1 furlong. Oakton 9st 12lbs, Circuit 8st 7lbs, Preparation 8st 2lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st 13lbs, Royalist 8st 4lbs, Faded Lily 6st 12lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE HURST PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs. Baritone 9st 12lbs, Cossack 8st 13lbs, Forfeit 8st, Lady Metal 9st 6lbs, Zotigue 8st 10lbs, Lady Nannie 7st 13lbs, Vocalist 9st 5lbs, Faded Lily 8st 4lbs, April Fool 7st, Epitome 9st 11b, Lady Lomond 8st 3lbs, Peria Doray 6st 10lbs, Comeback 9st, Abruna 8st 11bs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE DADAR PLATE.—7 furlongs. Tachreet 10st 3lbs, Mudlool 8st 2lbs, Little Joker 7st 3lbs, Eed 9st 7lbs, Herricul 8st 11b, Darby 7st 2lbs, Hermit 9st 3lbs, Ashroff 8st, Sir Jamal 7st 2 lb, Vasco 9st 11b, False Start 7st 13lbs, Hazza 7st, Grey Falcon 8st 13lbs, Moscow 7st 12lbs, Wadi 6st, 12lbs. Mint 8st 10lbs, Salanic 7st 10lbs, Sahoon 6st 8lbs, Gold Mint 8st 7lbs, Osborne 7st 9lbs, Frederick 6st 4lbs, King Cobweb 8st 5lbs, Court Martial 7st 6lbs, Antica 8st 3lbs, Dumra 7st 4lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—1 mile. Nooman 9st 12lbs, Dhafer 8st, Dumra 7st 7lbs, Dhamas 8st 13lbs, Hadee 8st, Talal 7st 6lbs, Rammah 8st 9lbs, Malcjoom 7st 13lbs, Almas 7st 5lbs, Antica 8st 6lbs, Melbourne 7st 13lbs, Hazza 7st 4lbs, Royal Red 8st 5lbs, Kastantin 7st 12lbs, Sir Jamal 7st 3lbs, Swalior 8st 4lbs, Royal 7st 11lbs, Salbook 7st 2lbs, Deenar 8st 8lbs, Company 7st 11lbs, Sugger 7st 11b, Madras 8st 3lbs, Rashad 7st 10lbs, Salaam 7st, Recruit 8st 2lbs, Court Martial 7st 9lbs, Sahoon 6st 10lbs, Moonim 8st 1lbs. The Barb 7st 8lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—6 furlongs. Hermit 9st 12lbs, Mudlool 8st 9lbs, Seller 7st 3lbs, Grey Falcon 9st 8lbs, Caravan 7st 13lbs, Salawar 7st 11b, Mint 9st 4lbs, Yatim 7st 12lbs, Rufus 7st, Rose 9st 3lbs, Little Joker 7st 11lbs. Ragub 6st 9lbs, Creditor 9st 2lbs, Basheer 7st 10lbs, Little John 6st 4lbs. Scimitar 9st, Amood 7st 10lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 11lbs, Sir Jamal 7st 8lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p m, Thursday 23rd January.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I T. C.

Bombay, January 22.

CRICKET.

THEATRICALS vs. TURFITE.

A cricket match will be played to-day, between the members of the Turf and Theatrical professions now in Bombay on the Y. M. C. A. Cricket ground opposite the Clock Tower. The teams will be selected from the following:—

THEATRICALS—Messrs. R Lve, P Carlton, W Ward, Smith, Corrick, Cobrin, Fischer, J Young, Ryan, Gregory Manning, P Mackenzie, E Warwick, H Griffiths, P Notcult, A Cunningham, F Warwick, S Henry, Cole and Patterson Brothers.

TURF—Messrs. J Morris, W Jackson, Bradshaw, G Bardon, Mordon, D Woolf, S Cohen, E Brown, A Hodginson, W J Hutchens, J Beattie, E W Mantesole, W B Smith, J B Brien, C Foster, Trahan Godfrey, Barman. Tyler and Framjee.

A Marquee will be erected for Lady and Gentlemen visitors where Refreshments will be provided,

THE WEATHER.

Intense Cold in United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 22.

Severe cold weather still prevails throughout the Provinces. In some parts bullocks and birds have perished from cold and the ryots feel the inclemency of the weather extremely.

Yesterday and to-day, Lucknow was enveloped in dense fog, which made traffic difficult, and lasted until midday.

Moisture fell, as with Scotch mist, causing penetrating icy dampness.

It is feared such weather will cause a recrudescence of plague which at present scarcely exists.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 22.

The disturbance has caused general though light precipation in the extreme North and in conjunction with the shallow depression yesterday over the entrance to the Persian Gulf has given fairly widespread precipitation in Baluchistan. The skies are heavily overcast in Upper India, Sind and Baluchistan.

In Burma the skies are clear or only lightly clouded, the air contains the normal quantity of moisture and the temperature is normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, fog or light cloud is reported from many stations. Humidity is above the average in the western districts and equal to it elsewhere while the temperature has risen, but is still considerably lower than usual,

In the United Provinces Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear except in the Submontane Districts in the United Provinces. The air as drier than usual in the Central Provinces and to the west of Central India and damper in the rest of the Division while the temperature has risen but continues below normal in the United Provinces and to the south-east of the Central Provinces.

In the North-West of India, the disturbance in the northwest has caused widespread precipitation in the extreme north of India and Baluchistan. Minimatg records 1 inch Sonemtarg ½ and Robat 2 inches. The skies are lightly clouded in Rajputana and Gujarat and heavily overcast in the remainder of the Division. Humidity has decreased generally and in excess in Sind and the North-West Frontier Province and normal or in defect elsewhere while the temperature has risen and is higher than usual especially in Baluchistan and the hills of Upper India.

In the Peninsula, cloud has increased in the extreme south-east, but elsewhere the skies are almost clear, the moisture in the air equal to or below the average and the temperature approximately normal.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is likely in the west of the Himalayas, Kashmir and Baluchistan and will probably extend into the Submontane Districts on Upper India. A few light showers are possible in other parts of the Punjab and in Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 22nd January was 30·025. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 7ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometor 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND JANUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Rawalpindi. The sky is heavily overcast at each and every station and humidity is generally in excess of normal. The direction of air movement is westerly at Lahore and south-easterly at Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi. Calm was recorded at Rawalpindi. Day temperature had been about normal at Rawalpindi, 3° warmer at Sirsa and 1° to 12° cooler at Lahore, Ambala and Delhi. During night, temperature was 3° cooler at Delhi and 4° to 9° hotter at most other stations.

United Provinces.—The sky is heavily overcast at Mainpuri but elsewhere it is free from cloud. The air contains moisture in excess of normal throughout the district. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. During day, temperature had been 9° to 17° cooler than usual while during night it was about normal at Mainpuri and 1° to 8° cooler in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is heavily overcast or nearly so in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess of normal in Sind and generally in defect in Rajputana. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. Temperature both during day and night had been hotter than usual throughout these districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is heavily overcast at Indore and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Bhuj and more or less dry elsewhere. Winds are westerly at Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para and easterly or north-easterly in most other places. Weather both during day and night had been warmer than usual in most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear while humidity has been generally in defect of normal. Winds are north-westerly at Nagpur while calms and easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere Day temperature differed but slightly from normal while the night temperature was 1° hotter at Saugor and Amraoti and 2° to 9° cooler at the remaining stations.

Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the air contains moisture slightly in excess or defect of normal. Calms and easterly winds prevail generally. Yesterday's maximum had been nearly equal to normal or 1° cooler at Mormugao and Karwar and 3° to 6° hotter at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Last night's minimum was fairly normal at Ratnagiri. 2° warmer at Bombay and 1° to 4° cooler at Mormugao and Karwar.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are altogether free from cloud while the air has become slightly damper than usual at Bijapur and Sholapur and slightly or considerably drier at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Hyderabad. Calm and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Temperature during the day time had been approximately normal while during night it was 4° to 5° cooler at Poona, Malegaon and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab appears to be in an unsettled condition and rain in local showers is likely in the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Ryculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	7	4	101
Total plague deaths to date	141,727		
Same date last year	11	8	98

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

JANUARY, 21st 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	25	35	2
B	97	181	17
C	86	173	7
D	111	65	1
E	104	113	6
F & G	50	1	0
Total to date	473	571	33
Total rats killed			1,044

ANGLO-INDIAN MORALS.

Viewed in Conjunction with Indian Unrest.

THE Bishop of Southampton, whom India knew as the Bishop of Bombay, writes as follows in "The East and the West":—

We do not give the best impression of our nation to the Indian people. It is not a life, in many cases, that can be called disciplined, or religious. The European community keeps to itself. There is little social intercouse with Indians either in private houses or clubs. They observe us from without and they see, as outsiders, what our manner of life in their country is. It is not a disciplined life, there is far too keen an appetite for excitement in various forms—many of our ladies in particular seem to live for little else. They say it is necessary to counteract the depression, the family trials, and the lowering influences of the country. But the perpetual round of gaiety, the daily visits to the gymkhana occupying the whole afternoon, the games, the organised pleasures, the dinners, the dances, combined with the habits of aloofness from the natives, the peremptory manner, the habitual hauteur, give an impression of superficiality, of selfishness, of pure worldliness and materialism which is an offence of the gravest kind to the best thought and consciousness of India, which is most damaging to our influence. It is not a refined life—at least the Indians do not think it so; it is not refined according to their ideals, and I should find it difficult to argue that their ideals are wrong.

A FINE TIME IN INDIA.

It is not refined to ignore all the higher Oriental knowledge, accomplishments, and interest, and to let it be thought that Europeans "sit down to eat and drink and rise up to play." It is not refind to let "having a fine time in India" be the keynote and inspiration of the life of our young people in the country. It is true, no doubt, that our men in the various professions and services work hard. Often they have a heavy burden of responsibility and anxiety to carry. It is true also that many women in India are serious-minded and devoted to good works and are ready to give themselves in sympathetic service, and in sacrifice, if need be, to the people. But the impression of our social life as a whole is not favourable. Indians whom I respect have described it as gross, I prefer to call it gay, thoughtless, superficial, and worldly. The sense of duty is not so strong as it should be. And, if there are many unavoidable irritations in our relations with the people through circumstances of race and instinct and manner, it greatly increases the pressure of these things if it be thought that European society, viewed as a whole, is materialistic and unspiritual. The life is not religious. This is incomparably the saddest feature in the life of our people in India. Large numbers of them forget their religion and neglect any systematic attention to its duties. There is, no doubt, a small minority who are consistent and exemplary in their attendance at church services and their observance of Sunday as a sacred day.

A SUNDAY AT POONA

But that is not the case with the majority. I think of a Sunday at Poona! The station is full of soldiers and civilians, and the upper-class Europeans during the rains. There is only a moderate attendance at church at the eight o'clock service, and the official element is feebly represented. At the eleven o'clock parade service the church is full of soldiers. There are few officers, and a mere handful of members of the families. In the afternoon, when the sun has gone down, the younger people flock out to the river to spend the afternoon in boating and in taking tea at the club. Many of the men have been hunting in the morning. They come in at ten and spend the hot hours in their bungalows, and join the ladies on the river in the evening. I used to drive past the boat-club on my way to evening church at Kirkee. I saw sixty or seventy carriages there, and only half a dozen in the church compound. The chaplain of Poona once said to me, "My proper congregation is at the boat-club; I think I shall go there in my cassock and take round the offertory bag."

The description I have given does not apply only to Poona. The same state of things prevails in most stations where our people congregate. It is an unspeakable hindrance to the progress of Christianity. I have never heard a really educated Indian dispute the high moral and spiritual value of the Christian religion as a system of belief and a rule of conduct. But I have heard hundreds say that there is no encouragement to them to become Christians because Christianity seems to do so little for those who profess it. They show no interest in it no intelligent acquaintance with its teaching, no earnestness in its profession, no respect for its obligations, They know that it has to contend with other great religions, and yet they do not help it. They show it the cold shoulder by their attitude towards it and allow the Indians to draw their inference.

A UNITY OF IDEALS.

It is much to be feared that European life in India is to a large extent, irreligious, and if that be so. How can we hope to impress favourably the minds of a deeply religious people, or to have God's blessing on our relations with them. Let me sum up what I have tried to express by saying that in my belief what is chiefly needed for the peace and well-being of our Indian Empire is a greater unity of ideals between British and Indians, and on the part of Europeans more seriousness and Godliness of life. More earnest religion in the hearts of our people would bring the solution of many of our problems. Apart from God the task is too great for us. That is the chief thing to realise and to keep before our minds. It will be for us in the time to come if we take God along with us in more faithful and intimate relations than we have done hitherto. The chief need of Indians at the present time is to beware of false prophets and to believe that their prospects depend absolutely on their power to be patient, and to draw out by their sterling qualities the friendly interest of the British nation. To alienate the confidence of Great Britain is to betray their own best hopes.

We are strong, our intentions are good we desire to give Indians fair play. But we want a higher kind of imagination in dealing with an Oriental people. We want to treat them with deeper respect, with less haughtiness, and with more sympathy.

THE "YUGANTAR" CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

An Indian Opinion.

Commenting on that portion of Mr. D. H. Kingsford's judgement in which he said "and while the law remains in its present state there is little reason to doubt that the party of disorder will, on the guarantee of a sufficient indemnity, procure another catspaw to take the prisoner's place, the "Indian Nation" writes:—

If after this there should be an amendment of the law in the direction suggested, the press would have to thank itself. The proprietors and editors, whoever they may be are, zealous for the emancipation of the country, but all their heroism does not induce them to declare their responsibility for what they write and publish; on the contrary, it permits them too their printers, more unconscious tools in their hands, carried off to jail. Spirit of this kind never made a people great or a country free. The writing which was the subject-matter of the charge appears to have been clearly indefensible. The counsel for the defence condemned it, but he asked for consideration of his client, observing that there was at the bottom a combination of seditious men which needed unearthing. That the article was written in Bengali, which cannot be understood by the Sikhs for whom it was meant, would be an extremely poor plea. The liabilities of the entire press are likely to be increased in consequence of the sins of a journal here and a journa there.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE first race for the Challenge Cup presented by Lord Lamington will take place on Saturday 25th January. The Cup is

BY THE WAY.

MR. CARNEGIE AT HOME.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has celebrated his seventieth birthday. Although he has in a large measure laid aside the cares of business, the Scottish Field remarks, he does not by any means lead a dull, listless life. So far as bustle in the abstract is concerned, his habit remain almost unchanged, and the moments of complete leisure that he allows himself are few and far between. When he is not engaged in discharging public and beneficient duties he is devising and carrying out fresh plans for improving and embellishing his splendid Highland property. He never handles a gun, but is an ardent devotee of the Waltonian art, and has done much within the last few years in the way of adding to the angling resources of Skibo. The estate yields an excellent bag of all kinds of of winged game and wild-fowl, and carries a good heard of well-bred deer.

"G. B. S." AS POET.

At least once since he "commenced author" Mr. Bernard Shaw has distinguished himself by bursting into "song." This charming effort blushes unseen (except by a favoured few) on the fly-leaf of one of Mr. Shaw's early plays, which he presented to Miss Janet Achurch (Mrs. Charles Charrington), who long ago was the Nora Helmer of the London production of Ibsen's "A Doll's House." It runs as follows:

This book henceforth belongs to Janet,
The greatest actress on this planet;
'Twas written by a fond adorer
Who saw her first as Ibsen's Nora. G. B. S.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of Mr. Shaw succeeding to the Laureateship.

LANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The discovery of gold-ore of extraordinary richness on a Welsh farm near Newport once more conjures up visions of Klondykes in Great Britain, which, we hope, may prove more substantial than their predecessors. That gold exists in many parts of the United Kingdom has been established by repeated discoveries in comparatively recent years; but so far, we believe it has scarcely paid for its recovery. Twenty years ago it was found in fairly large quantities in the Gwynfynydd mines, in Merionethshire; and within a couple of years £50,000 worth was extracted. In the same county there are at present three producing gold mines, one of which St. David's, yielded £33,000 in 1904 and 1905. Carmarthenshire has its gold mine, the Ogofan; there are goldreefs in the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley, and also in Sutherlandshire; but so small is the output that all the gold mined in the United Kingdom during the last twenty years barely exceeds a third of a million pound in value.

ENGLISH GENTLEMEN.

The German Emperor, while visiting Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West at Newlands Manor, remarked that his stay at Highcliffe had made him realise what a perfect life that of the English country gentleman was. With a smile he said that in some ways he would rather be an English country gentleman than German Emperor.

ENGLISH STYLE.

The true English style is unconscious of itself, or apparently so; tells its story so that it appears to be as inevitable as the laws of nature, and leaves all the horrors and terrors to the events and not to the violence of the language in which these events are told, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell's preaching is far too gripping and intensely human to be monopolised by the followers of a particular school of speculative thought. Is it not time that the Old and the New Theologians held a Bagne Conference and agreed to reduce their armaments? says J. Penne, in the "Christian World."

LORD MILNER.

Lord Milner seems determined, with the help of the Morning Post, to place himself at head of a school of Tory democracy, says the Nation.

THE IDEA OF GOD.

It is at least worth consideration whether the conception of a dying and redeeming God does not involve, when philosophically thought out, a much more fundamental reconstruction of our notions of the Divine nature than it has entered into the heart of the ordinary Theist to conceive.—Times.

WHITMAN'S BRAINS.

An extraordinary mishap is reported from the Medical College, Philadelphia. In accordance with the terms of the will of Walt Whitman, the brain of the dead poet has been preserved in the museum of the college, but on Wednesday one of the attendants accidentally dropped the preserving jar in which it was kept. The jar was shattered and its contents were destroyed.—"Westminster Gazette."

LITERARY CHANGES.

A slight increase of seriousness seems to be indicated by the annual statistics of publishing issued by the "Publishers' Circular." There were 9,914 books of all kinds, including new editions, published in 1907, an increase of 1,311 on the year before; but of the new books only 1,862 were "nowels, tales, juvenile works, &c.," a decline of 246 on last year. Even the new editions and reprints do not make up for the decrease in this class; there were 775 of them in 1906 and 920 last year—an increase of 145. A similar phenomenon is seen in kindred classes. The number of new books in poetry and the drama has fallen from 395 to 335—a decline of 60; reprints in this class have risen by 129—from 63 to 192. "Belles-lettres, essays, monographs, &c." have also fallen from 268 to 248 (new books); reprints have risen from 39 to 88.

INCREASING SERIOUSNESS.

When we turn to the serious classes of books we find everywhere an increased production in 1907. It may or may not be an additional sign of this deepening seriousness that, after fiction, the most numerous class of books published, with one exception, is that of "theology, sermons, Biblical, &c." This has risen from 628 new books to 792—a big percentage—and from 109 new editions to 168. The one class of serious books which is more numerous than this is that of "arts, sciences, and illustrated works," and the exception hardly counts, for "illustrated works" probably covers a multitude of sins. "History, biography, &c.," though too often not to be taken seriously, are at least not frivolous, and the class shows a marked increase from 541 to 713 new books and from 100 to 160 new editions. About the seriousness of such subjects as "political and social economy, trade and commerce" there can be no doubt, and here we find an increase from 597 to 686 new books. But there is—most unfortunately—a decline in new editions from 163 to 77. By the way, is it not time we had a new edition of Mill? Leaving out purely specialist books like law and medicine, we have left only one class, that of "voyages, travels, geographical research," which shows an increase from 241 to 336 new books and from 62 to 126 new editions.

A YORKSHER AWMYNACK.

A reyt Yorksheman 'ull think a long time afoour he spends tuppence, but he'll get two pennorth o' laffin aht o' "Bob Stubbs' Original Comic Yorksher Awmynack," which as Bob Stubbs tells uz hissen on t' front page, is "nobbud tuppence." Theer's a lot o' reeal Yorksher wit and a lot o' Yorksher wisdom 'at 'ud be enjoyed bi more ner Yorksher fowk if tho' oud nobbed understand t' dialect. Some o' t' Yorksher taales iz fust rate, and ther's scores o' "Little Rubs, bi Bob Stubbs," 'ut many a hundred fowk 'owt to tak ta 'eart. Heer's some on 'em:—

"Paintin other fowk black weean't mak yerson white."

"Three pairts o' all t' bother i' t' world is caused bi blabmeaths."

"A woman doesn't hod her skirt up when her stokin heel's i' hoils."

"Show me a man's wife an his brass an ah'll tell you whether he drinks er nut."

"Some women thinks it's easier to sprinkle their clogas wi' scent nor it is ta wesh 'em"

"If ale wor a shilling a pint astreedal o' tuppence ther'd be more beef for t' barns at Sunda's."

"The's a sect of difference between carvin yer awn fotune an chisselin sum'dy elss's."

"Ah docan't say ther isn't a strictly ruthful man i' all t' world—bud ah'd like ta see him."

"A chap once tell'd me 'at ah wodn't be nowt if ah cudn't be t' first horse. Up tuv a certain point mi friend wor reyt. But I'd raythor be t'driver ner t'first horse."

"A heead full o' goold thowis weean't hoda bad un."

Te Yorkshermen exiled throo' hooam this awmynack' as good as an ahr i't'owd cahnty.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE ROYAL DUKE AND THE LEOPARD.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who is cruising round the British Isles in the Italian battleship 'Regina Elena" is a famous explorer. During an expedition in Central Africa last year he scaled Ruwenzin, the range of peaks known to the ancients as the mysterious "Mountains of the Moon," which had always been thought unclimbable. One night during the earlier part of the Journey up the mountain, when the Duke was sitting outside his tent with one of the party, they saw the glaring eyes of a leopard which was crouching for a spring only a few yards away. With a bound the Duke sprang to his feet, whilst his companion caught up the wooden box on which he had been sitting, and hurled it at the leopard's head. This was luckily sufficient to scare the beast away, for it disappeared with a blood-curdling roar, and was never seen again.

FROST-BITTEN AT THE POLE.

The Duke glories in hardships and adventures, and there are few commoners who would lead the life he does. In his expedition to the Pole two years ago he was badly frost-bitten, and had to have the tips of two of his fingers removed. He is unmarried, a Prince of Italy, and an "Infant of Spain," and is the despair of match making mammas. In the intervals between his adventures he leads a Spartan life, and rarely goes into society. In the height of the season at Rome he gets up early every morning, breakfasts on bread and milk, and works from nine till one. After a light lunch he works again until four, and then goes for a two hours' spin on his bicycle, followed by more work until dinner time. Even after dinner, from ten until midnight, he manages to get through another spell of work.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S HALF-CROWNS.

There was a strange scene the other day at the Law Courts, when Sir Edward Clarke, following his usual custom at the close of the year, gave a small present of half-a crown to each of the attendants as he passed out of the building. Several of the men arrived to late, or had been accidentally missed, and passers-by were considerably startled to see them rushing along a corridor to get in front of Sir Edward to attract his attention. With his inevitable grey frock-coat and old-fashioned "mutton-chop" whiskers, Sir Edward Clarke is one of the best-known and best-liked of all the men whose business takes them frequently to the Royal Courts of Justice. Forapart from his natural affability and general charm of manner, the glamour of the self-made man surrounds him. As a boy he slept behind the counter of his father's jewellery shop in King William Street where he worked all day. But he was working hard at night, and after a short term, first as a clerk in the India Office, and then as a reporter in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, he won a Law studentship which carried with it an income of about £100 a year for six years, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Opportunities for distinction followed fast, and he made the most of them.

FAME WITH HIS FIRST BRIEF.

His first success was at an important debating club, where the gentleman who was to have opened the debate failed to appear. Sir Edward took his place and acquitted himself so well that solicitor who was present promised him his first brief—which followed very shortly after. Here again the luck was with him, for when the case was called, both his "leaders" were elsewhere engaged, and young Clarke had to undertake the sole responsibility himself against three of the leading men of the day. So successful was he that he was highly complimented by the judge, and from that moment his name was made. But he has never lost his habit of night-study, and even now he often sits working well into the early hours of the morning, studying the points of the evidence given during the day.

THE BISHOP'S TWINS.

The Bishop of Liverpool has just written a letter to the Southport Miniature Rifle Club hoping "that rifle shooting will soon become the national pastime of the English people, as archery used to be prior to the invention of gunpowder." He has very sporting twin sons, who have proved themselves notable athletes. They went to Magdalen College School together, they went to University College, Liverpool, together, and three years ago they both entered Trinity College, Oxford. In sport they run neck and neck, N. G. Chevasse, who won the hundred yards race at Oxford this year, beat his brother "C. M." who was second, by only six inches. At the 'Varsity sports at Queen's Club the hundred yards again fell to "N. G." while the quarter-mile was won by "C. M." "N. G." coming in second.

A COUNTESS'S HOBBY.

The Countess of Radnor, who has just been assured of the permanent success of the cloth-weaving industry inaugurated by her, is to be congratulated on the happy outcome of her "Utopian" achievement. Five years ago she took a shed, and, having equipped it with the necessary machinery, instructed the women of the village in the art of cloth-weaving. By degrees the shed began to be too small, and it was extended. To-day one of the biggest buildings in the village—strangely enough, it used to be the workhouse—is not large enough to hold the seventy workers who are permanently employed in the manufacture of cloth, lace, curtains, mats, and gloves. The wool is bought while on the sheep's back, and it leaves the Countess's looms in the same unadulterated condition.

A DISTINGUISHED LADY.

The Countess of Radnor is the daughter of Mr. Charles Balfour, of Newton Don, and she married Lord Radnor in 1891. She is a woman of strong personality, and has many irons in the intellectual fire. She has a trained singing voice and is passionately fond of music. She has an easy manner when speaking in public, which she gained by playing a prominent part in the Ladies' Debating Society. Lady Radnor is also fond of yachting and boating. She once rowed a gondola from Oxford to Cookham, with a Venetian gondolier, borrowed for the occasion from Earl's tale of woe was incomplete, for shortly afterwards it fell overtale while one of the boats was shooting a rapid, and was drowned. The other chimpanzee was christened "Ann," and survived the journey, eventually being presented to the Zoo. Mr. Alexander also collected specimens of birds and brought home nearly 10,000 skins, while he also secured a skin of the Court, as steersman. Lord Radnor has been Mayor of Folkestone, of which growing district he is the chief groundlandlord, and during his mayoralty was presented with a silver cradle in celebration of the birth of a child while in office. Lady Radnor, whose first name is Julian, is making arrangements for the further development of Her Downton industry.

A PLUCKY PEER.

Lord Ashtown, who has been figuring so prominently of late in the public eye, and who was so unpleasantly awakened by the explosion at his Irish shooting box, is the holder of one of the peerages given to secure the passing of the Act of Union. He is the third baron of a creation of 1800, and is an Irish landowner of an old stock, for the Tregch family to which he belongs settled in Galway more than three hundred years ago. For the last two hundred years the eldest born in the Tremch family has always been Frederick—the present Lord Ashotwn is named Frederick Oliver—and the tradition is no danger, for Lord Ashtown's heir is named Fredrick Sydney. Lo d Ashtown owns 22,003 acres of land in Waterford and Galway. He is a member of the Irish Landowners' Convention, and has always played a prominent part in oppasing the operations of the the United Irish League. This is probably the secret behind the much discussed explosion and of the attack on his carriage in 1902. At the present time the plucky peer is under a vigorous boycott, and all his servants and employees come under the same drastic ban. Yet Lord Ashtown remains as imperturbable as ever. Armed with a rifle and followed by a couple of vigilant policemen he strolls over his domain and laughs the boycott to scorn. He has been under police protection for years, both by day and night. Wherever he goes, whether to visit his farms or his friends, or to attend the petty sessions, he is invariable accompanied by armed constabulary.

"J'y suis, j'y reste."

Once, while travelling with a friend in an Irish jaunting car with a loaded rifle between them and an armed policeman cycling behind, Lord Ashtown was asked if the game was worth the candle; if it were not better to sell out and take up his residence in England. Lord Ashtown smiled. "No," he replied. "J'y suis, j'y reste." I was born an Irish landlord and I'll die one. I like Irish life. This is a great sporting country, and I want my son to enjoy an Irish sportsman's life after me. No, sir, I was born an Irish landlord and I'll die one." Lord Ashtown often laughs at the strange rivalry between Lord Clanricarde and himself. "It's a toss up," he often says, "whether he or myself is the best-hated man in Ireland." But he makes a point of treating his tenants with absolute fairness, and he expects the same treatment in return. When the rent is not forthcoming, he works the land himself. If his herdsmen or drovers strike, he imports Scotsmen. When his more educated opponents abuse him, he collects their speeches and publishes them as "More Grievances from Ireland." He keeps scrap books of newspapers cutting recording all the denunciations hurled at his head, and he tells with obvious enjoyment of the many tricks attempted on him by his opponents.

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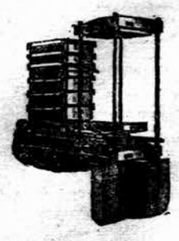

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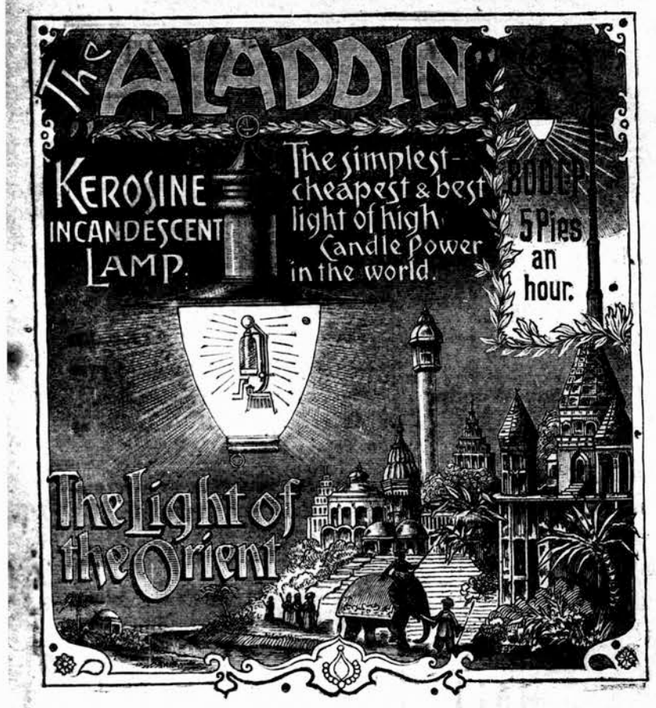
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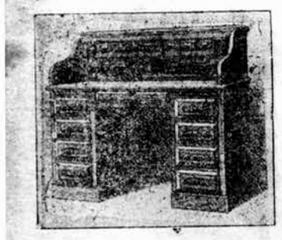

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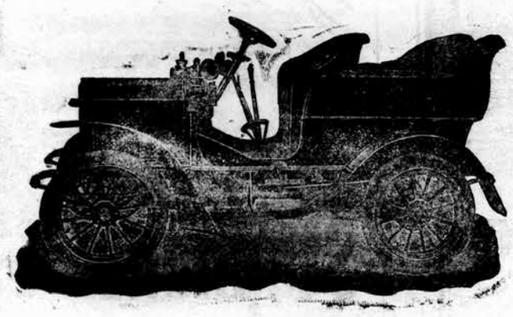

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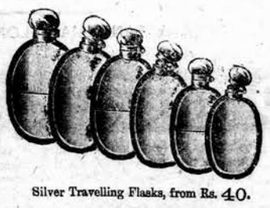

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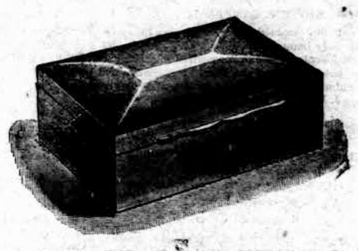

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I put him in a pint pot and there I put him
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For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold.

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